The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 76 Fifth Avenue.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage prepaid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1876. NO. 292.

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FIRST EDITION.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate resumed open session at two o'clock, and Mr. WINDOM moved to take up the House resolution providing for a final adjournment of Congress, and amend the same so as to adjourn at three o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Several Senators objected, and the motion was then withdrawn.

The Committees on Printing and on Public Buildings and Grounds were authorized to sit during the recess.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the House bills granting pensions to various persons, and a large number were passed, but before acting on all the calendar, a motion for an executive session, made by Mr. ANTHONY, was agreed to, and at 12:30 the galleries were cleared and the doors closed.

The bill to provide for the payment of a half month's wages to certain of the employees recently permanently discharged from the service of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department was passed without amendment.

The Senate, by a vote 29 yeas to 12 nays, receded from its amendment to the bill of the House to provide the necessary means to defray the expenses of the District of Columbia until December 1, 1876, and the bill was passed as it came from the House.

The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the House bill to authorize the President to accept the services of volunteers to aid in suppressing Indian hostilities, and a committee of conference was appointed.

Mr. CRAGIN said the statement recently made by Mr. Merrimon that the United States had 94,119 civil employees in 1875, was a gross error and a great mistake. He had prepared a table from official reports in the heads of departments, showing that in 1875 the number was 62,172, instead of 94,119. He said he desired the country to know what gross exaggerations had been made in the Senate and in the other House of Congress.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, called up the House bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at or near Sioux City, Iowa. Passed.

Mr. HARVEY called up the House bill relieving the State of Kansas from charges on account of ordnance stores furnished to Kansas Territory, which was discussed at length and passed.

The amendment of the House to the bill to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between America and Asia was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, informing without his approval the Senate bill to provide for the sale of a portion of the reservation of the confederated Otoe and Missouri bands of Indians and Sac and Fox Indians in Kansas and Nebraska. Also, another message from the President, stating that he was convinced, after further examination, that his message returning the bill without his signature was premature, and requesting that the bill might be returned to him for his signature.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he would be glad if some one older than himself would inform him whether the Senate could return a bill to the President after it had vetoed it. The Constitution of the United States, according to his views, was explicit on that subject. When a bill was returned without the signature of the President, the Senate must proceed to consider whether the bill should be passed notwithstanding the objections of the President thereto. He moved that the message be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. INGALLS argued that the President could no more recall a bill after he had vetoed it than he could recall a bill after he had signed it. The whole duty of the Senate under the Constitution was to say whether the bill should be passed over the President's veto.

The motion to refer the message was rejected. The question being on the passage of the bill notwithstanding the objections of the President, it was passed by a unanimous vote.

The Chair announced as the members of the Committee on the part of the Senate to frame a permanent government for the District of Columbia, Messrs. Spencer, Windom and Whyte.

Mr. MORRILL called up the House joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the change which has taken place in the relative value of gold and silver, and the causes thereof, &c. He said the Senate Committee on Finance had proposed amendments to the resolution, but on account of the near approach of adjournment they did not desire to press them now. They were willing to have the resolution passed as it came from the House. The resolution was passed.

The amendments of the House to the bill fixing the limit of expenditure for the erection of a public building at Little Rock were concurred in, and the bill passed.

The House bill for the relief of Mrs. James R. Lingle, widow of President Polk, was discussed at some length and passed.

Mr. LOGAN called in the report of the Conference Committee on the bill to authorize the President to accept the services of volunteers to aid in suppressing Indian hostilities, and it was agreed to.

At 6:30 P. M. Mr. WINDOM called up the House joint resolution providing for final adjournment, and moved to amend so that the two Houses of Congress adjourn at 7:30 P. M. this day. The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended adopted.

Messrs. Windom and McCreery were appointed a committee to join with a committee of the House of Representatives, to wait upon the President and notify him that Congress was ready to adjourn.

The Senate then, at 6:45 P. M., took a recess until 7:15.

Upon reassembling, Mr. WINDOM, from the committee appointed to wait upon the President, reported that they had discharged that duty, and the President replied he had no further communication to make to Congress.

The Chair announced as members of the commission on the part of the Senate to inquire into the change which has taken place in the relative value of gold and silver and the cause thereof, Messrs. Jones, Bogy and Sharon.

Mr. McCREERY submitted a resolution returning the thanks of the Senate to the President *pro tem.*, Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, for the dignity, impartiality and urbanity with which he had presided over the deliberations of the Senate. Agreed to by a unanimous vote.

At 7:30 P. M. the gavel of the presiding officer [Mr. Ferry] fell, and he spoke as follows: Before declaring the order of adjournment, permit me, Senators, to express my obligations for the courtesy extended to me for the courtesy extended to me throughout an arduous session of eight months and over, now drawing to a close, for your generous support through an impeachment trial and during the first regular session's experience as your presiding officer, accept my hearty thanks. This session has drawn to a close. While associated with other historical events, it will especially be notable as embracing the union of two centuries in the life of this republic. National permanence, however, is no guarantee against personal change. We are about to part, not without the suggestive reflection that in the first month of the new century, and next to this in which we separate, our number was broken by the death of one whose short Senatorial career had won the attachment of many and the respect of all, and by the departure of another whose longer career had qualified him for the merited place of executive advisor which he now honors with credit to himself and the Senate. In returning to your several States to greet their approval of your distinguished services, may Heaven's kindly care attend and return you all with added strength to renew your labors next December.

To the officers of the Senate, whose valued aid has enabled me to hold your confidence, I tender sincere acknowledgment. Finally, wishing you all a safe return to your respective homes, I now pronounce the first regular session of the Senate of the Forty-fourth Congress adjourned without day. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Monday night session of the House continued till six o'clock this morning. Most of the time after midnight being taken up in dilatory motions and manœuvres to prevent Mr. Cox resuming his speech in reply to Mr. KASSON.

At last, about five o'clock this morning, a truce was effected between the opposing forces and an opportunity was afforded to both Cox and Kasson to make due apology to the House and each other for the exhibition of any angry passion or the violation of any parliamentary decorum that either might have been guilty of.

After that, Mr. HEWITT took the floor, plauded by his own side of the House, defended Governor Tilden from the assaults made on him by Mr. Kasson and eulogized him as the standard bearer of the National Democracy.

Mr. BANNING moved to non-concur in the Senate amendment to the House bill for volunteers to aid in suppressing the Indian hostilities. He explained that the House bill provided for 5,000 volunteer cavalry, and that the Senate amendment provided for an increase of regular cavalry regiments to 100 men for each company. He asserted that the existing law already authorized that increase, but that if men were needed for the Sioux war they were needed immediately and could be got on the frontier where men knew Indian character and how to fight Indians.

Messrs. GARFIELD and THORNBURGH favored the Senate amendment, and, after some further discussion, the amendment was non-concurred in.

On motion of Mr. RANDALL, the Senate amendments to the bill to defray the expenses of the District of Columbia until December 1, 1876, were non-concurred in.

Mr. MORRISON, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, stated that the Committee had taken evidence in the alleged improper use of money to aid in the passage of the Hawaiian Treaty bill, but there was nothing in evidence showing the justice of such allegations. He, therefore, moved that the committee be discharged from its further consideration. So ordered.

A message was also received from the President, announcing that he had signed the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, but calling attention to the fact that constitutionally the House had no right to order the withdrawal of consuls or ministers, though it might reduce or withhold entirely the salaries to be paid to said officers.

Mr. LAWRENCE thought Congress was as morally bound as a political duty to appropriate for the salaries of ministers as for any other officer.

Mr. TUCKER entered his protest against some of the doctrines announced on the other side in reference to the President's message in regard to the River and Harbor bill. He said after signing the bill the President's only duty was executive, and the Constitution provides that he must take care that the law is executed.

A constitutional discussion as to the limits of the power of the President in regard to diplomatic offices was carried on by Messrs. TUCKER and HOLMAN on one side, and by Messrs. GARFIELD, LAWRENCE and BANKS on the other.

The message was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Messrs. Banning, Mills and Thornburgh were appointed a conference committee on the bill for the increase of the cavalry force in the Sioux war.

Mr. PAGE moved to take up and pass the Senate bill to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between America and Asia. After some discussion and the adoption of an amendment by Mr. HOLMAN to guard against a telegraphic monopoly, the bill was passed.

Mr. HUNTON, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report exonerating the chairman of that committee [Knott] in connection with the Josiah Caldwell telegram. He at the same time presented a paper written by Mr. Hurd, to the effect that when he stated on the former report being made that there was to be no discussion of it, he had not the authority of Mr. Knott for making the statement, nor had Knott any knowledge of that arrangement.

Mr. McCREERY presented the views of the minority, dissenting from the majority report for the following reasons: First, that no report should be made or acted upon at this time, in the very closing hours of the session, when there is no time or opportunity for debate; second, that the matter has not been investigated, no witness sworn and no testimony taken. The report was based wholly upon the presumption that the chairman had acted in good faith and without malice. That presumption had been overthrown by Mr. Knott's speech, and that made it necessary to determine the fact as to his motive upon evidence, and not alone upon presumption.

The majority report was adopted by a party vote, 81 to 59.

Mr. RANDALL reported a bill appropriating $5,000 to defray the expenses of the commission to prepare a suitable form of government for the District of Columbia. Passed.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Clymer, Hunton and Willard, of Michigan, the House members of such commission.

On motion of Mr. WILSHIRE, the Senate bill limiting expenditure for public building at Little Rock to $150,000 was passed with an amendment offered by Mr. HOLMAN, reducing the amount to $100,000. The House then took a recess for half an hour, awaiting the action of the Senate fixing the hour of final adjournment.

After recess, there being no other business before the House, the SPEAKER *pro tem.* announced the conference report on the bill to increase the cavalry force for service in the Sioux war, and proceeded to action thereon. The House recedes from its proposition to authorize the raising of 5,000 volunteer cavalry, and accepts the proposition to increase the regular cavalry force operating against the Sioux by 2,500 men. The conference report was agreed upon, years 107, nays 39.

Following are the nays: Messrs. Atkins, Ashe, Blackburn, Bogle, Brown, Bradford, Bright, Clark, of Kentucky; Cook, Clymer, Cowan, Cox, Debrell, Douglas, Felton, Forney, Franklin, Garse, Goode, Gunter, Hartridge, Herndon, Hewitt, Kasson, Lamar, Jones, of Kentucky; Knott, Lamar, Piper, Riddle, Roberts, Robbins, of North Carolina; Seales, Singleton, Siemons, Terry, Walker, of Virginia; Whitthorne, Wike, Williams, of Alabama—39.

Mr. BANKS rose and after congratulating the House on the good fortune which had attended it and the degree of health and happiness which had accompanied it during the present long and laborious session, said that the House could not forget that at the very moment of its organization one of its most beloved and honorable members had been stricken down with disease, and was still failing in health, until the House was led to believe his end was near. He [Banks] had been handed by a member of the House [Cox] a telegram received by that gentleman from the Speaker, dated 5:46 this afternoon, which read as follows:

"My condition is very critical. No change since morning. M. C. KERR."

He was sure that it would be the unanimous desire of all members and of all sections of the country that the House should express to the Speaker its high confidence in its high integrity, its admiration for his services, and its hope for the restoration of his health. He therefore offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives, at the moment of closing its present session, tenders to Hon. M. C. Kerr, its Speaker *pro tem.*, the assurance of unanimous expression of the heartfelt sympathy of its members in his affliction, and the hope that the recovery of his health may soon restore to the country the benefit of his counsel and example.

The resolution was declared unanimously adopted by the Speaker *pro tem.* [Sayler.] A copy of the resolution was ordered to be telegraphed to Mr. Kerr.

On motion of Mr. CROUNSE, the bill providing for the sale of a portion of the reservation of the confederated Otoe and Missouri Indians and Sac and Fox Indians in the States of Kansas and Nebraska, was taken up and passed by a two-thirds vote over the President's veto.

The SPEAKER announced as the members of the joint committee on Chinese immigration Messrs. Piper, Beebe and Wilson, of Iowa.

At seven o'clock a message was received from the Senate, announcing that the Senate had passed a resolution for the final adjournment of Congress at 7:30 this evening, and on motion of Mr. MORRISON the resolution was adopted.

Mr. PAGE, of California, rising to a privileged question, said: In the appointment of the committee which has just been

GRANT AND BRISTOW.

The President Interviewed—His Official and Personal Relations with the Late Secretary of the Treasury—Babcock and Porter—Bluford Wilson's Perversion of Facts—Grant Willing to Stand by His Record.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The *Herald* publishes an interview between President Grant and its Washington correspondent. According to the report of the interview, the President stated there were many misrepresentations made in connection with the official communication between himself and ex-Secretary Bristow and ex-Solicitor Wilson. As an illustration of this, he never asked for the resignation of the former, but several times when he voluntarily proposed to resign, and was urgently anxious to do so he [President Grant] prevailed upon him to stay in office. Once Mr. Bristow insisted upon the acceptance of his resignation, because, he said, he could not undergo the ordeal of superintending another discharge or the cutting down of the Treasury employees. Again, and for the third time, Mr. Bristow tendered it, and fixed the date of its occurrence, as he would like it to be upon June 2, because he said that was his forty-fourth birthday, and he would be glad to close his official life upon that day. On the second occasion the President prevailed upon Bristow to remain, because a new order of things in the Treasury Department was about to take place, with the substitution of silver for fractional currency, and he thought it would need the supervision of Bristow.

So far as anything has been elicited in the Congressional examination bearing upon himself or the attaches heretofore of the White House, the President was willing to leave the whole matter to the judgment of the country. From the testimony given by ex-Solicitor Wilson, before the Congressional Investigating Committee, in relation to that part of Bluford Wilson's testimony which charged Generals Babcock and Porter with being concerned in the Black Friday speculations, the President said he once put a lot of papers, rolled up, for a moment in a private drawer of his desk, and subsequently took them out, handing them to his son, who was acting as his private secretary, for examination. The papers he found, when reported upon by U. S. Grant, Jr., did not show any connection, whatever, of General Babcock with the Black Friday affair, at the time stated, because they could not, as he was then in San Domingo, and before General Porter's connection with the Black Friday scandal, he could no find that he had ever bought a dollar's worth of gold in his life, but he had purchased one or two small pieces of property on Washington Heights, New York city, through, or in connection with, General Butterfield, which, from all he could learn, was a perfectly honorable and straightforward transaction.

While these and frequent reports were made about those bearing near and intimate official relations to him, it was natural he should accept them with great caution and reserve, but he always magnified in the most distinct and emphatic manner, as he did in the letter indorsement of "Let no guilty man escape," which Binford Wilson was ordered to write to abstract with other papers from the Treasury Department, that he did not desire any person, no matter how high the officials may be found to be among his own intimates, should enjoy immunity from the responsibility or escape punishment for wrong doing, if proved upon them.

At first, when hints were thrown at him, he was led to believe they meant Casey and others. He was told by those attacking Generals Babcock and Porter that the facts would be given by Supervising Inspector Sharpe, Surveyor of the Port of New York, and those papers examined by young Mr. Grant were left by him, but at no time did the President stand in the way of intimate anything but his strongest desire to have a full, earnest and honest examination, and prosecution of any wrong doing among his friends. As for Bristow, the President added, notwithstanding the doubts and expostulations of his friends, he always regarded him with the fullest confidence, good will and respect, but my friends laughed at me when I gave it finally as my opinion, from facts and information brought to me in the shape by persons whom I thought reliable that there was a conspiracy on foot, in which he took part, pertaining to the Presidential candidacy, and I regret to say the conclusion forced upon me now, that there was more than seeming truth in the supposition.

Concerning himself, President said the question of his integrity or probity, as it might be judged now or in after years, never gave him a moment's concern, at least in the way of doubt, because he knew he had never been impelled by improper motives, and he did not believe there was the slightest thing to the contrary on record. With the light of events and the experience of earlier times, there were some things he could see now he which he might do, if again necessary, in a different way, but they related entirely to matters of discretion as to individuals than to questions of policy. In everything he did he had always adopted the rule through life, to examine into what was submitted to him carefully, and without anything but principle of doing right as far as he could judge to guide him, he had acted upon it, spoken and acted in that direction, and in a manner which he thought came up to that standard.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Oarsmen—State Equal Rights League—International Chess Tournament—National Photographic Association.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.—It is reported that the Dublin crew and that sent out as the representative of the London Rowing Association will be in this city this evening or to-morrow, and an escort of Philadelphians, under the leadership of Commodore Ferguson, has gone to New York to meet them.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League was convened this morning, in the Assembly building, there being about fifty colored citizens of the State present.

The International chess tournament, under the management of the Philadelphia Chess Club, will be inaugurated to-morrow. The following gentlemen have thus far entered for the contest, nine in all: Messrs. H. Davidson, J. Cesom, L. D. Barber, D. M. Martinez and J. Roberts, of Philadelphia; P. Frare, Jr., of Boston; N. E. Ford, of London; James Mason, of New York, and Max Judd, of St. Louis. The tournament will begin at nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

This morning at ten o'clock the seventh annual Convention of the National Photographic Association assembled in the Judges' Hall at the Centennial grounds. The convention will be held morning and afternoon until Thursday. President Rulofson, of San Francisco, called the convention to order, and an address of welcome was delivered by General Joseph R. Hawley, President United States Centennial Commission.

A DRUNKEN DEMON.

He Endeavors to Murder His Family.

NEWBURG, N. Y., August 15.—Homer Dannott, aged twenty-one years, yesterday, while intoxicated, attempted to murder his family with a revolver. He first attacked his mother, who struggled with him, and she received only a slight wound in the hand. Supposing he had killed her, as he aimed at her head, he left her and then attacked his cousin, a girl of sixteen years of age, who ran into a bed-room. He fired two shots through the door, thus hurting her, and then broke in the door and shot her through the upper lip, the ball glancing. The girl jumped from the window, twelve feet to the ground, and while she lay there he fired twice more, each ball taking effect in the back, near the kidneys, but inflicting only flesh wounds, which are not considered dangerous. He threatened the citizens and police who went to the rescue of his terrorized relatives, but was finally arrested and safely lodged in jail.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Republic of Colombia in a Turmoil—The Roman Catholic Party in Open Rebellion.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Panama advices to the 15th inst. state that warlike troubles loom up in the Colombian Republic. The first outbreak, in the State of Cauca, July 10, has spread. Pronunciamentos against the Government have been rife in that section, and the Conservative, Catholic or clerical party is in open rebellion. There have been several fights. At Cartago one hundred Liberals of the Government party were killed or wounded by the Conservatives, who gained the fight. At Videla, near Palmyra, July 17, the Liberals defeated 500 Conservatives. Another body of 500 Conservatives, under Daniel Herrera, were beaten at Mount Pacheco, Herrera losing his life in the fray.

Intelligence has been received that the Rev. E. P. Smith, President of Harvard University, and late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, died at Accrea, on the West coast of Africa, during the latter part of June.

David McClarkson, real estate broker, No. 1 Pine street, New York, has failed. Liabilities $100,000.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Close of Forty-Fourth Congress.

GOOD RIDDANCE TO BAD RUBBISH.

A House that Opened With a Bar-Room Squabble for Offices, and Closed With a Drunken Brawl.

A Fine Record to Go to the Country With.

Wild Flight of the Members for Home.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1876.

Hon. John G. Thompson.

Mr. Thompson, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Crawford district, arrived here to-day on business connected with the campaign in his district. He makes an excellent impression here.

The Wild Flight for Home.

Though the adjournment of Congress *sine die* was anticipated within a few days, the House was kept in doubt until within thirty minutes of the moment of dissolution. The desire of the Representatives to get away was greatly heightened by the apparent indifference of the Senate, so that the unexpected presentation of the resolution from that body gave rise to a degree of disorder and confusion unparalleled. Within five minutes after the time fixed upon had arrived, and the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress was formally declared at an end, the hall of the Representatives was cleared of its tumultuous assembly. The trains to night were crowded with departing members.

The Record

of the House of Representatives during the past eight months is unquestionably the most disgraceful in the annals of Congress. Its session opened in a bar-room squabble for the chairs literally over the body of a drunken brawl. The scenes last night and to-day were enough to show the utter unfitness of the Democratic party to guide the destinies of the enlightened and intelligent nation. While they ply the key of investment and reform was set up to beguile the people, thousands have been expended in fruitless investigations. The only redeeming feature of this whole outlay is the demonstration of the fact that the Republican party is free from the corruption with which the Democratic majority charged upon it, and that the only salvation of the Government, the people and the material and industrial interests of the country lies in the restoration of the Republican party to the ascendancy in every branch. In the political struggle now fairly commenced, the victories of unbridled passion, and their own intimates, should enjoy immunity from the responsibility or escape punishment for wrong doing, if proved upon them.

At first, when hints were thrown at him, he was led to believe they meant Casey and others. He was told by those attacking Generals Babcock and Porter that the facts would be given by Supervising Inspector Sharpe, Surveyor of the Port of New York, and those papers examined by young Mr. Grant were left by him, but at no time did the President stand in the way of or intimate anything but his strongest desire to have a full, earnest and honest examination, and prosecution of any wrong doing among his friends. As for Bristow, the President added, notwithstanding the doubts and expostulations of his friends, he always regarded him with the fullest confidence, good will and respect, but my friends laughed at me when I gave it finally as my opinion, from facts and information brought to me in the shape by persons whom I thought reliable that there was a conspiracy on foot, in which he took part, pertaining to the Presidential candidacy, and I regret to say the conclusion forced upon me now, that there was more than seeming truth in the supposition.

Concerning himself President said the question of his integrity or probity, as it might be judged now or in after years, never gave him a moment's concern, at least in the way of doubt, because he knew he had never been impelled by improper motives, and he did not believe there was the slightest thing to the contrary on record. With the light of events and the experience of earlier times, there were some things he could see now he which he might do, if again necessary, in a different way, but they related entirely to matters of discretion as to individuals than to questions of policy. In everything he did he had always adopted the rule through life, to examine into what was submitted to him carefully, and without anything but principle of doing right as far as he could judge to guide him, he had acted upon it, spoken and acted in that direction, and in a manner which he thought came up to that standard.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

THE RACES AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, August 15.—The weather is hot and oppressive, but the attendance at the races good. The first race, three-fourths of a mile for all ages, was won by Major, with Freebooter second and Inspiration third. Time, 1:16¼.

The second race, free handicap for all ages, mile and three-fourths miles, was won by Bingoo, with Galway second and Vigil two lengths in the rear. Time, 3:07¾.

The third race was for a purse of $600 for all ages, one mile and a distance, and was won by Rhadamanthus; May D. second; Madge third. Time, 1:59¾.

The hurdle race for two miles, free handicap for all ages, was won by Kosciusko; Kelso second; Standford third. Time, 3:54.

OPENING OF THE UTICA RACES.

UTICA, August 15.—There was a very large attendance at the opening of the Utica Park Association. The weather was warm and pleasant. Mambrino Kate, Irene, Carrie V., Captain Smith, Enfield and Rose started in the 2:36 race. Kate was the favorite at two to one against the field. Irene won in three straight heats, Mambrino Kate second, Captain Smith third, N. fourth, Enfield fifth in all the heats; Rose sixth in the first and third and distanced in the second heat. Time, 2:27¼, 2:24; 2:25½.

Little Fred was the favorite in the 2:24 class on Monday night, but to-day sold at fifty to seventy for Amy B. and thirty for the field. Fred, Maybird, Amy B., Breeze, Blue Mare, Annie Collins, Jennie Gipsy, Belle Hesdell and Frank Reeves started. The majority of the sporting men feared that they would be slaughtered by Fred, as they were last year. After the third heat, Highy was taken out of Fred's sulky and Jack Phillips took his place. Fred took the first and fourth heats and was distanced in the sixth, Amy B. second, Breeze third, Maybird fifth and sixth. At 7:45, being dark, the race was postponed until to-morrow. Time, 2:22½, 2:25½, 2:24, 2:26, 2:27¼, and the three-quarter pole in the sixth heat. Fred quit and bled from the nostrils and mouth. He staggled slowly to the end of the third quarter and then choked. A veterinary surgeon said he had congestion for four hours, but it is openly charged that two pails of water were put into him after the fifth heat. There is great indignation over this performance.

BILLS SIGNED.

The President has approved the bill authorizing the cavalry forces to be increased, the bill to carry into effect the Hawaiian treaty, and the bill to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between America and Asia. Among the bills which failed to become laws is the one appropriating $800,000 to pay judgments of the Court of Claims.

LATEST FROM SPEAKER KERR.

A prominent member of the House of Representatives received the following dispatch dated Rock Atum Springs, 7:17 P. M.: "My condition is very, very feeble. I am weakening hourly, and unless there is a change my time is short. As a last hope, to gratify my good wife and son, I have sent for Dr. Pope. Urge him to come.

M. C. KERR."

Speaker *pro tem* Sayler to-night received a dispatch dated Rock Atum Springs, 7:45, saying Mr. Kerr's condition was very critical, but that he had been no worse during the day.

Collector James Fishback, of the Tenth district of Illinois, having resigned, his place will probably not be filled. The President, under a recent act of Congress, being required to reduce the collection districts thirty-five, will no doubt attach that district to the adjoining districts.

Singular Case of Abduction.

BOULDER CITY, COL., August 15.—This morning as the Colorado Central train reached a point about six miles north of Longmont an obstruction was discovered on the track in the shape of cross ties, which brought the train to a stop. It was boarded by twenty-four masked and armed men, who demanded at the point of the pistol that the passengers go forward to the baggage car—all except Judge Stone, who was forcibly taken off towards the mountains. It is supposed it was done to retard the qualification of Receiver Moffat, Jr., which was to have taken place to-day.

Henry Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale, a member of the House of Peers, is dead.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Strke of Railroad Employees in Indiana—Governor Hendricks Issues His Proclamation Calling Upon the Men to Disband and Seek a Remedy for their Grievances Through the Courts.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 15.—State of Indiana, Executive Department: a proclamation by the Governor:

I have been officially informed that a large body of persons employed upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railway have banded together for the purpose of obstructing the passage of trains upon said road, and for several days, by force, have prevented the transaction of freight and shipping business, and have stopped and now detain upon and along the road many trains laden with live stock and products on their way to market, whereby great public inconvenience and loss are sustained. I have been informed also that in the county of Knox the Sheriff has been and is unable to meet and resist the large force of persons so unlawfully banded together. He has therefore called on me to render him such assistance as may be necessary to maintain the public peace and the authority of the law. The welfare of society and the prosperity of business throughout an important section of the country require that the organization be at once disbanded. The authority and power of the law must be restored. Persons interested in the shipment of the products of the country to market have a right to the enjoyment of a feeling of security in respect thereto, which becomes impossible when such combinations for such purposes can exist with impunity. No justification is found in the fact that the railway company may have failed in any of its obligations toward its employees. For such failure the remedy provided by law is to be found in the courts, and not in irregular and dangerous proceedings. By violent and unlawful proceedings the right cannot be maintained nor the law vindicated. I call upon all who are concerned with these bands to withdraw from them at once, and place themselves on the side of lawful authority. In breaking down the authority of the law you do society a great wrong. You cannot expect safety in mutual pledges to stand by each other in unlawful proceedings. The law is stronger than your pledges. You will be overtaken; the agencies and instrumentalities of the law will reach you. As citizens you cannot afford to stand in the attitude of law breakers. I call upon you to disband at once to return to your employments, and by wiser and better means you will help to maintain your rights. I call upon the public officers to exercise all the powers with which they are endowed to break up this combination, and to bring guilty members who may remain continuacious to punishment. I call for the maintenance of the law and preservance of public peace I invoke the sentiments and judgment of the people against all combinations to unlawful purposes.

Given under the seal of the State and hand of the Governor at Indapolis Indiana, this 15th day of August, A. D. 1876.

[Seal] THOS. A. HENDRICKS,

Governor of Indiana.

By the Governor: JOHN E. NEFF, Secretary of State.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 15.—Three companies of soldiers are under arms in the State buildings here to-night, waiting Governor Hendricks orders to move to Seymour or Vincennes, as the case may be.

CINCINNATI, August 15.—The strike on the Ohio and Mississippi road still continues. Late this afternoon a freight train in the Executive interest left here and was side tracked at Deputy, Indiana. The pay car reached Vincennes this afternoon, and those who deserved were paid in full and discharged. Quite a number accepted any other alternative of the company, receiving checks for their June wages, which fell due August 31st. Pretty full meeting at Vincennes this afternoon, and considerable dissatisfaction was expressed by them. The engineers also are exhibiting symptoms of discontent, and a general strike of all employees is imminent. The military are expected at Vincennes during the night, and after their arrival efforts will be made to get the freight trains in motion. After paying at Vincennes, the pay car will return to Seymour and other points where dissatisfied men are, and the same course will be pursued as at Vincennes.

The railroad officials feel confident that the appearances of the militia at Vincennes to-morrow will end the difficulties. Superintendent Grimperling has advised agents that freight trains will run as usual to-morrow.

A meeting of workingmen was held in this city to-night, at which resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with striking employees denouncing the railroad company for withholding the pay of the men, and calling on Congress to declare the charter of the company forfeited to the Government.

ST. LOUIS, August 15.—Mr. Waldron, Superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, arrived here to-day from Vincennes, and is directing matters relative to the strike from his headquarters. He will organize a force of two hundred veterans to-night and will start to-morrow. They will tried bravery, who will be distributed along the line of the road to protect the property and guard those desiring to work from the violence of the strikers. They will be under charge of Detectives Lonergan and Thiel, of this city. Forty of them left to-night and more will start to-morrow for various points on the road.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

A court martial convened at Alcatraz, California, yesterday, to try Captain John Egan, of the Fourth Artillery, commanding that post, on charges alleging conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

A. M. Hawley, who was suspected of robbing P. D. Bullock, of Jackson, Michigan, of $50,000 worth of bonds, notes and currency, July 31st, was arrested at Clayton, N. Y., yesterday, and all of the property recovered.

ARKANSAS.

Fort Smith and Vicinity—Character of the People—Politics—Great Grape Region—Crops, Etc., Etc.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

FORT SMITH, ARK., August 10, 1876.

This city is beautifully located on the south bank of the Arkansas river, where it enters the State, and receives the Poteau, an important tributary from the southwest. The population of Fort Smith is about nine thousand, with good schools, churches, three weekly and two live daily newspapers, and as the Arkansas is navigable at all seasons, here, and the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway has just been completed to this place, Fort Smith has the advantages of direct river navigation and railway connections with all points East, North and South, and with the completion of about sixty miles of railroad up the river to Muskego, I. T., to connect with the Missouri Kansas and Texas road, it will then have direct communication with all the upper Arkansas Valley, in Indian Territory, Kansas and Colorado, as far as the great gold and silver mines of the Rocky Mountains. Sebastian county, of which Fort Smith is the capitol, is Democratic by a small majority, but the Republicans will change the political status as rapidly as possible. The newspaper men here are of unusual intelligence and ability, and the citizens generally are more enlightened, liberal and prosperous than any I have found farther South. The *New Era* here is Republican, and is very ably edited by Valentine Bell. Notwithstanding it was generally known that I was from Massachusetts, I was cordially welcomed and most hospitably entertained by the leading men of all classes here, and although there was nothing said about Bible, that portion of it which says to be forget not to entertain strangers" was obeyed by these people most perfectly. During my stay here two colored deck hands had a misunderstanding with the mate of a steamboat about their wages, and went to a magistrate, who immediately tied up the boat and ordered the wages paid, and it was soon done; showing that through the acts of a Republican Congress even in these ends of the earth, colored men have some rights that white men are bound to respect. Mr. J. W. McKenzie, near Fort Smith, has one-tenth of an acre in strawberries, from which he sold three hundred dollars' worth last season.

The hilly and mountainous portions are of volcanic origin; the soil is similar to the great grape-producing regions of France, Germany and Italy, with this difference, the soil of Arkansas is richer, lies better and is easier cultivated. Here there is no fog, no mist, no long continued damp weather to rot the growing or maturing grapes during the latter part of the summer, when the grape needs the ripening sun, because they have the desired weather.

The present crop prospects are unusually good. The wheat, oats, rye and barley were harvested in June, and the yield was much better than was expected in early spring. CONWAY.

It has just leaked out that, when the railroad companies secured Castle Garden twenty years ago, they agreed to pay $10,000 a year for the privilege of selling tickets to immigrants and charging them for the transportation of their baggage, but not a cent of the $200,000 that has come due under this arrangement has been paid.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Movements of Terry—Little Prospect of Another Battle This Season—The Indians Leaving for British Territory.

CHICAGO, Ill., August 15.—The *Times'* correspondent, writing from Fort Buford, August 7, via Bismarck, August 14, says: Terry's force, which left Rosebud on the 8th, numbered a fighting force of 1,600 men, and was accompanied by a train numbering 225 wagons, containing supplies for thirty days. Terry, with a view of forming a junction with Crook, will move down the west bank of the Rosebud for a distance of seventy miles, when the combined force will endeavor to engage the Indians in the region of Big Horn Mountain. The Crow scouts report the main body of Sitting Bull's band encamped on Stinking river, a tributary of the Big Horn, and to engage them it will be necessary to cross the Big Horn mountains, which will be an almost impossible undertaking this season of the year. There appears to be no prospect of another engagement with the Sioux, unless the Indians desire to make a fight. The troops will be unable to overtake them before the approach of cold weather. It is reported that large bands of Northern Indians have been seen crossing the Missouri below Fort Benton, going north into the British possessions, and it is not believed that they will make a stand against the troops again this year. Major Saugor, of the Seventeenth Infantry, has been left in charge of the supply camp at the mouth of Rosebud, which has been garrisoned by a company of infantry and 120 dismounted cavalry. The garrison has been supplied with three Gatling guns. Considerable illness prevails in the supply camp. Terry has decided to return his entire command to the mouth of Rosebud. About September 15th, all the troops will be withdrawn. After that date the command will march overland from the supply camp along the north bank of the Yellowstone, to a point opposite Fort Buford, where a ferry will be provided to move the command to the east bank of the Missouri. The troops from that point will march overland to garrison the posts in Dakota and along the Missouri river. The steamer Far West will remain at the mouth of Rosebud river until the return of the troops, and will convey the sick and wounded and such of the supplies and camp equipage as will be possible, to the mouth of the Yellowstone and down the Missouri. All of the steamers, with this exception, have been taken out of the river.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15.—General Sherman states that he has received a similar report from another direction, to that published yesterday, stating that a terrible battle had taken place between General Crook and the Sioux, and that the latter had almost been annihilated. It was brought to Red Cloud Agency, and sent to him from Laram

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1876.

IT IS intimated that the Government is about to reopen the whisky prosecutions in St. Louis and Chicago against the men who were given immunity by the old regime.

THE State of Tennessee is Democratic to the core. State bonds, which three years ago were selling at eighty cents on the dollar, are now quoted at forty-five cents. This is called "retrenchment and reform."

THE activity displayed by the Republican of California is surprising. The enthusiasm is universal, and campaign clubs are cropping up everywhere. Private letters from leading members of the Republican party say the State will give a very heavy Republican majority in November.

THE Washington *Republican* is authority for the statement that a proposition has actually been mooted to pay the wretch who named his son "JOHN WILKES BOOTH HAMILTON" his salary as clerk to the Ways and Means Committee for the full session, though he was compelled by the indignant wrath of the people to resign that position several months ago.

IT APPEARS that Senator JOHN B. GORDON, of Georgia, has a plantation where colored men convicted of trivial offenses are sent to work out their fines and costs at from three to four dollars a month. While engaged in working out these terms they are, it is stated, shackled, whipped and otherwise maltreated. Meanwhile Senator GORDON is an ardent supporter of TILDEN, HENDRICKS and "reform."

THE *Financial Chronicle* publishes a table showing the valuation, debt less sinking funds, ratio to valuation, amount of debt per head of population and tax rate per $1,000 of assessed valuation of sixteen principal cities of the Union. It is a suggestive fact that, with a few exceptions, every large city in the country is governed by a Democratic ring, and that in those cities where the Republicans have control the taxation is considerably lighter than in those under Democratic rule.

SOME of the friends of Hon. WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS, a Republican member of Congress from Kansas, recently wrote to him, desiring him to return home and manage matters for his own re-election, but he simply informed them that bills of an important nature were shortly to be presented to the House, and that he did not consider himself at liberty, under the circumstances, to desert his post. The member from the Twenty-third district of this State considers the answer absurd.

THE foreign commerce of New York last week was: General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $5,760,715; produce exports, $5,918,086, and specie exports, $279,000. The total imports of merchandise since January 1, were $155,323,109, against $220,584,064 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $258,646,252 in 1874. The total exports of produce were $159,028,154, against $154,166,974 in 1875, and $181,114,373 in 1874, and the total exports of specie were $38,126,328, against $60,865,744 in 1875, and $39,621,603 in 1874.

THE official statistics of the Department of Buildings in New York city indicate that a very fair amount of business is in progress, surpassing the aggregate of corresponding months of 1874, but not equal to 1875. The total of the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were submitted in the first six months of three years is as follows:

	1874.	1875.	1876.
New buildings..	$ 9,821,957	$12,014,300	$10,276,332
Alterations.....	2,229,512	2,151,763	2,849,727
Total.....	$12,054,469	$14,167,063	$13,126,059

CONGRESS passed an act prohibiting party assessments upon Federal office holders. The COMMERCIAL reflects in the discovery that the law may be violated to help in the election of Hayes.—*Post.*

What does that paper expect to gain by such outrageous falsifications as the above? Not a solitary reference to the act in question can be found in the editorial columns of this journal. Our special Washington correspondent alluded, in his dispatch printed in Monday's issue, to the "shameful conduct of the politicians so far as protecting clerks and other employees of the Government against political assessments is concerned, and that was all. The *Post* is clothed on with lying as with a garment.

THE bill to provide for the refunding of the cotton tax has been laid over in the House for the present, at the request of Northern Democratic members, on the ground of its disastrous effect upon the party, and the certainty that, if passed by the House, it could not be forced through the Republican Senate. The refunding scheme is the tax collected on raw cotton in the Gulf States during the years 1865, 1866 and 1867. The full amount of this tax collected was upward of sixty eight million dollars. The bill provides for a refund of this entire amount, and proposes to raise the money by issuing United State bonds. The instant that the Democratic party obtains control of both Houses of Congress and of the Administration, this refund will unquestionably be moved for.

THE State of Georgia is paying on a bonded debt of many millions enormous interest, on some as high as eight per cent. These bonds are exempted from taxation, so that the Georgia people who labor and produce, and out of whom in the last analysis all taxes come, not only pay the interest, but as the bonds are not taxed, all the burdens of the State Government, as the last Legislature, instead of taxing to pay interest falling due, issued a new batch of eight per cent. bonds, non-taxable, to pay it with. "And yet," says a prominent Democrat of that State, in a recently published letter, "we can get no convention to restrain by constitutional enactment an increase of the bonded debt. One convention ignored the other day the question altogether, and immortalized its intelligence and integrity by putting in one for 'retrenchment and reform.' Well, *as we Democrats have had the home Government for some years, I suppose it is to retrench and reform ourselves: good—but whether it is the Governor or Treasurer, the convention does not inform us.*"

Possibly TILDEN could explain.

THE Buffalo *Advertiser* states that an effort is being made to consolidate all the fast freight lines running on the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern and the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne roads, into three lines, one for each route. There are at present twenty fast freight companies doing business out of Chicago. Nine of them use the Michigan Central road, five the Michigan Southern, three the Pennsylvania connections, and three the Panhandle route. The expediency of fostering so many companies, which must of necessity compete for the same kind of business, has been seriously questioned for several years. But since transportation matters have been so depressed, the evil consequences of this competition has been severely felt by the railway companies. Opposition to these fast lines is becoming very pronounced among stockholders, and even the managers, who are the persons most interested, admit that there are too many lines in the business. The proposition now is to consolidate all the fast freight lines on the same railway into a single company, and thus do away with the local competition.

IT SEEMS to be the general opinion of our best financiers that we have about "touched bottom" and that henceforth there will be a steady, if slow return toward more prosperous times. THURMAN, in his letter of acceptance, virtually admits that the Republican administration has anticipated every phase of financial reform which he recommends. In his paragraph on finance he assumes three distinct propositions as necessary to put the finances of the Government on a firm and solid basis. These are: 1. The establishment of the national credit; the funding of the debt at a low rate of interest; and, consequent on these, providing a sinking fund for the gradual extinguishment of the national debt. Now, the Republican administration, by paying a large proportion of the public debt, has established the national credit—and in no other way could it have been done more effectually—and made it possible to fund our debt at a reduced rate of interest. Provision has also been made for funding the bulk of the indebtedness at a reduced rate. As a consequence, a sinking fund is really provided for the extinguishment of the debt. The only difference between the action of the Government and TILDEN'S third proposition is that, instead of collecting the surplus tax the money has been left in the hands of the people as capital for the uses of business. The result of the war as respects the burden of debt imposed upon the nation is to be deplored, but the sufficient answer of the Republican party is, that since the close of the war the Government has not only paid four hundred millions of the debt made necessary by the acts of TILDEN'S own partners, but that it has also given to the country the enhanced value of four million freemen as laborers and consumers, against four millions of slave labor and consumption. To permit the victory, at the turning point of the battle, to be snatched from the Republican party by its opponents seizing its banners, would be both unjust and ignominious.

IS PITTSBURGH RETROGRADING?

This is a question which every well-informed Pennsylvanian—we might say American—is able to answer promptly in the negative, and give the facts and figures in support of that answer. When Mr. STREET, attorney for the Pittsburgh and Northwestern Railroad Company, at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, on Monday, stated that certain English capitalists declined to invest any money in railroads leading out of Pittsburgh, because this city was no longer an objective point for railroads, he necessarily created no little surprise and provoked some indignant criticism as to the amount of knowledge possessed by "certain English capitalists." Pittsburgh, as viewed through the glasses of some English money lenders, "seems to be on the decline." Well, well; history repeats itself. This is not the first time that gloomy forebodings have been uttered concerning the future. Ten years before we had attained to the dignity of a borough, it was recorded of us that we never would amount to much! The distinguished ARTHUR LEE, who, in 1784, had been sent out from Virginia as a commissioner to the Indians, makes this entry in his journal:

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as in the north of Ireland, or even Scotland. There is a great deal of small trade carried on; the goods being brought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per cwt. from Philadelphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops, money, wheat, flour and skins. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church, nor chapel; so that they are likely to be damned without *the benefit of clergy*. The place, *I believe*, will never be very considerable." There is a sort of saving clause in the above augury, inasmuch as the writer emphasises the phrase *I believe*. He evidently wished it to be understood that it was merely his own belief, and it might even be inferred that others equally as well informed, differed with him. WASHINGTON, thirty years before, regarded "the forks of the Ohio" as a point of great importance—not only in a military, but in a business and commercial sense—and he read the future with a clearer vision than ARTHUR LEE. These men, however, had no data upon which to base their conclusions, while "English capitalists" of the present day might at least save themselves from ridicule by consulting the records. The Chamber of Commerce did a sensible thing in ordering copies of THURSTON'S book, "Pittsburgh in the Centennial Year," to be distributed among the foreign representatives at the Centennial; and it would not be amiss to distribute a few copies among "English capitalists," who seem to be quite befogged in regard to our manufacturing, mining and commercial interests. The truth is, we suspect, that certain capitalists "over the water" know more about the growth and development of Pittsburgh industries than they find agreeable, and they are perfectly sincere when they declare that "they think it better to expend any money they have in building up the iron business along the roads they already own in this country." In other words, it would enhance their prospects of dividends were they able to wrest the control of the iron trade from this city, and establish it at some point more available for the benefit of the roads which they control. This fact should cause Pittsburgh capitalists to be more determined than ever to build a competing line out of this city, and so organize its management that it shall forever remain in the interest of this important manufacturing and shipping center.

THE following extracts from a private letter, written by a man well-known in business circles throughout the country, and for many years intimately connected with financial enterprises in which Governor TILDEN stood in the relation of confidential adviser, have just been published by the Boston *Advertiser*, which states that the writer's means of information were of the best, and that his judgment is vouched for by the best authority. They are highly suggestive:

ST. LOUIS, July —, 1876. * * The convention [at St. Louis] organized long before the day of the session. All the delegates had been secured by the plans and manipulation of the primary meetings by which they were appointed. Of course immense sums had been spent. Hendricks thought he had the favor of the Southern States, but he was mistaken. Very few came here committed to Tilden, and nothing could move them. It was astonishing, and the thing could not be explained. Men who had fought for and with the South in the war, and after the war, had no influence with them. Money was used like water. Tilden's brother and his nephew, by the name of Pelton, were here with the purse. Pelton was the disburser, and there was no restraint on their liberality, or license of expense. The delegates from the Northwestern States, as well as from all New England, were organized and bound together. They had all *been secured*. The understanding about all this is, that it is Tilden's own fight. It is his personal affair. He dictates everything and handles every weapon himself. If there are contributions of money he wields it as if it were his own. He is imitating in politics the audacity of Gould and Fisk in other spheres. If he is elected he will take the credit to himself, and he will be entitled to it.

How do you suppose the whole South came pledged to this man, and to him by an inexplicable attachment? It was by audacity and money. The South is for him and his cause, because they think it will lead to repudiation. General Preston, of Kentucky, who was Minister to Spain, came home a rebel, and so figured to the end, was a delegate from Kentucky. The Kentucky delegation went for Tilden against their neighbor, who had always fought with and for them. So did Virginia. General Preston was in this city two weeks before the election, as emissary of the Tilden cause. He is for cutting down all taxation and tariffs, and for running down the public revenues, and for supplying the deficiency with more bonds; says this will be the Tilden policy. Asked how and when the deficiency is to be made up—he says, never. He says the bonds will get below par, but that is nothing; it is the way with all governments. The South, broke up, poor and helpless, will every one go for repudiation. They are charged with wanting the government to assume the Confederate debt; but that is not their point. They ask for repudiation—relief from burdens. Tilden is the man to help them by hypocritical and indirect contrivances in finance. This ball once in motion cannot be arrested. New York city owes a debt of $160,000,000, which they never will and never intend to pay. This political movement, headed by Tilden, is the inauguration of the repudiation principle upon a popular party basis, which will not disguise itself the moment the confidence of power is acquired.

THE New York *Bulletin* understands that arrangements have been made for re suming refunding operations, through a Syndicate, at an early day, upon the four and a half per cents. With the four and a half per cents at par in gold the equivalent for five per cents would be 112 in gold or 124½ in currency, or 7% per cent above the closing rates last week. The total amounts bid for reached over $20,000,000; and, says that paper, "the large offers from foreign as well as domestic bankers shows how little the financial vagaries recently propounded in Congress have affected the public estimate of the Government credit."

The same journal, in an elaborate article on the business outlook, observes:

"There is perhaps but one element that may be regarded as throwing any doubt on the possibility of a revival of financial speculation. Speculation has been held for three years under the severest repression, and operators are becoming so restive under this compulsory inactivity that there is no doubt they will seize the first opportunity to revive their particular class of operations. They are not apt to await for the arrival of opportunities but rather to anticipate them; and it is not difficult to find circumstances enough to indicate a probability of an occasion being soon presented. Nearly the whole speculative list has ranged at very low prices ever since the panic. The stocks of a large number of companies have been put on a strict probation for three years, in order to ascertain how they would withstand a process of reaction that puts everything on a "hard pan" foundation. The results of this trial are now ascertained, and the future value of securities can now be much better judged than it could be at any time since the panic. In the next place, there is a numerous class of companies which collapsed after the panic and have since been reorganized, and the holders of their securities desire an opportunity to give them status on the market. Beyond this, there is the fact that speculators are above all others impatient under stagnation, and that the appearances of improved tone and activity in the commercial markets will naturally suggest to them the chance of resuming operations."

The same eagerness of speculators to engage in profitable system of investment is as apparent in Europe as here. The increase of specie there corresponds with the excess of capital in the United States. The following tables are significant:

	1876.	1874.
Bank of England.....	£ 30,067,000	£ 22,478,000
Bank of France.....	83,568,000	49,995,000
Bank of Germany.....	26,992,000	20,417,000
Bank of Austria.....	13,000,000	14,275,000
Bank of Belgium.....	5,464,000	4,028,000
	£159,278,000	£126,324,000
Increase.....	32,954,000	

This large accumulation and low prices is calculated to produce both the revival of speculative operations in London and on the Continent. The fair inference is, that on both sides of the Atlantic, speculative influence will affect the loan market to a considerable degree dnring the next few months.

COMPARATIVELY few people have any adequate conception of the colossal proportions which the savings bank system has reached in this country. At the close of last year, according to returns just published, there were in the savings banks of Massachusetts 720,639 accounts, with aggregate deposits amounting to $237,848,963. This is an average of $144 to each inhabitant, as returned by the last census. In New York the number of accounts at the same time was 859,738, and the amount of deposits $319,390,202, averaging $371 55 to each account. There is certainly a deep significance in these figures for those who will attentively consider them, especially if they keep in mind the fact that this vast sum is mainly made up of the savings of the working class. They show that the system is a constant and direct stimulus to thrift and economy among the classes named, without which the prosperity of a State is more apparent than real, and without which a State steadily progresses toward the aggrandizement of the few to the detriment of the many. As the Newark *Courier* justly observes:

"Time and time again has the problem of the day been declared to be the amelioration of the laboring classes. Such a declaration is true only in part, and in the part in which it is false, it is viciously and fatally false. The true problem of the day, the problem which, once solved, would lift the State above pauperism and mendicancy, and which, unsolved, must ever leave it, in the best, on the verge of these evils, is, how shall the laboring classes be taught to work out their own amelioration? It was the affirmation of the Christian religion, when it came, as the purest type of religious philosophy that had then been propounded to man, that each must 'work out his own salvation with fear and trembling.' It is the affirmation of the best political thought of the day, that that class which would be lifted above its present condition may be furnished the means, but the use of them must be left to itself. In the fact that the savings bank meets this condition lies its greatest promise and possibility for good."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Two of General Sherman's nephews are brakemen.

Welcome adjournment! Good-bye, mud-slingers!

This country is now exporting blooded horses to Europe.

The Colorado beetle is spoken of in England as "the Republican insect."

The innocent Toronto *Globe* speaks of "James Redpath, himself a man of color."

A man named Gold, of Baltimore, has just had $18,000 in gold left him in Australia.

Huxley says that a pig has a more acute hearing than any other animal except a horse.

The principal cables for the East River Bridge at New York will be as thick as the shaft of a steamship.

Baltimore is striving hard to outstrip New York and Philadelphia in the exportation of petroleum.

Two million and a-half dollars' worth of royal Turkish diamonds are held in pawn by Paris money loaners.

When they want excitement at the White Mountains they lose a "distinguished guest" in the woods.

The earliest tinge of autumn is seen in the leaves, and in a short time the forests will be beautiful with the flush of death.

The dory Centennial, a little boat sixteen feet long, has successfully crossed the ocean and come out at Liverpool hunkidory.

The total value of the Centennial buildings and their contents is estimated at the neat little sum of a hundred and four millions.

The Assessor's returns for the various counties of Ohio show an aggregate of 1,801,236 hogs this year, against 1,778,399 last year.

A-mazing increase. Over a million tons of Indian corn, it is said, were imported into Great Britain in 1875, treble the quantity imported in 1865.

A good deal of interest is being manifested in South America as to the development of a large trade in cotton and other fabrics with the United States.

The fine condition of Northern crops finds a parallel in the promising appearance of the Southern orange crop, which is reported to be unusually large.

It is stated that many of the best dressed women of this season are the wives and daughters of men who have recently taken advantage of the bankrupt act.

The almost incredible statement is made that General Terry's delay in taking up the march was due to an entire absence of any facility for moving the wounded.

How would a hotel or boarding house, not on wheels, but on water, answer in such weather as this? They are talking of such a luxury in London, and also in New York.

Boston is to have a free vegetable market under the control of the city, where producers only may sell, which is expected to save much money to the citizens and insure a better quality.

Somebody with a fondness for statistics has found out that in the New Testament there are 831 quotations from the Old. The books most quoted from are Isaiah, 166, and Psalms, 136.

If you are poor, buy up a lot of worthless land, stock it with wild game and get rich. A Scotch landowner gets $32,500 a year for his hunting grounds during the two months' game season.

The leading European papers strongly condemn Stanley for his outrages on the natives of Central Africa. One of them describes his conduct as "American filibustering of the worst type."

Sound can be heard for a long distance through water. Monday's New York *Herald* published selections from Wagner's music drama, "Rheingold," played the day before in Bayreuth, Bavaria.

The receipts at the Centennial Exhibition still fail to reach a satisfactory figure, and the indications are that it will be a financial failure. The Philadelphia *Item* says it will close $3,000,000 in debt.

In the West the country banks are rediscounting their paper, in order to enable them to extend facilities to the agricultural districts, where large amounts of breadstuffs are being held for higher prices.

Small-pox seems likely to become extinct in England soon. Ten years ago the mortality in London from the disease was reduced to 2,000 annually; now it does not exceed 600 for the whole of England and Wales.

Trade dollars have already made their appearance in New York city at the bar rooms and restaurants. This new coin, at present prices of silver, can now be coined at a profit and circulated at par with greenbacks.

Petroleum has been discovered in North Staffordshire, England. This is not the common shale oil which abounds in several districts of Great Britain, but the actual crude oil. The quality is said to be excellent.

Southern crops are flourishing finely. On an average there will be twenty-five per cent. more corn, twenty per cent. more cotton and ten per cent. more sweet potatoes than there has been during any previous season.

The public health of New York, contrary to general expectation, showed no improvement last week, the returns exhibiting an increase of eighty-nine deaths, compared with those of the week before, when the aggregate was 609.

It was not many years ago when all the skates used in the United States came from abroad, chiefly from Germany. Now, the "Northampton Skate Company," in Massachusetts, is filling orders for nickle-plated skates to be sent to Germany.

The Wheeler expedition has gone to the field. Its work, technically known as the United States Geographical Survey west of the one-hundredth meridian, will be carried on during the remainder of the year in New Mexico, Colorado, Nevada and California.

The annual life insurance report of Massachusetts, just published, shows a diminution in the amount of outstanding policies at the close of the year 1875 of nearly $32,000,000 from the amount written by the same companies at the close of the preceding year.

STATE NEWS.

Fourteen cases of small-pox were reported to the Board of Health of Reading last week.

Dr. C. R. Earley has donated $4,000 to the Episcopal Church at Ridgway for a new personage.

A Berks county man killed forty snakes in one day, and thought he had performed a remarkable feat.

At the Scott Works, Reading, the patterns for "the largest cotton press in the world" are being prepared.

A new shoe factory is to be started in York shortly. The building is at present being erected by Mr. Parkhurst.

In Philadelphia John Hasson pounded an old woman over the head with a monkey wrench. He now Hason handcuffs.

By the suspension of the Miner's Bank, of Pottsville, various persons in Pinegrove lost $90,000. There may be some portion of it recovered.

The third annual reunion of the Presbyterians of the Cumberland Valley will be held at Oakville camp grounds, Thursday, August 31st, 1876.

Andrew Wimmer, a laboring man, fell from the second story of a building in Harrisburg on Thursday, receiving serious internal injuries.

Frank Ford, a colored boy, aged ten years, was drowned on Thursday at Harrisburg, while bathing in the furnace basin, near State street bridge.

The Harrisburg papers complain of large quantities of bass being destroyed by fishing parties who camp out and catch more than they know what to do with.

Rev. Uriah Graves has resigned his pastorate of the Third English Lutheran Church, York, and it is expected he will establish a new English Lutheran Church in Baltimore.

In the yard of Mrs. J. B. Wagenhorst, Kutztown, stands a crab apple tree that is now blossoming for the fifth time this year, and bears fruit of each of the preceeding four blossomings. The fruit looks fine and the first crop is ripening.

The copper mine on Abraham Lineback's farm in Jackson township, York county, is said to yield 58 1-10 percent. pure copper and is estimated worth $230 per ton, with a prospect, as the mine is developed, that it will improve in richness.

Frederick Lauer, Esq., of Reading, has at present in his possession an original manuscript letter of the great Reformer, Martin Luther, dated in the year 1542. The letter is written on a half sheet of paper, note size, and is in a well preserved condition.

Levi B. Smith, President of the First National Bank of Reading, died suddenly of heart disease in that city, shortly after one o'clock on Thursday afternoon in the seventy-first year of his age. The deceased was a well known iron master and one of the leading men of the country.

Two little boys, Henry and Frank Deem, were drowned at Norristown dam, on the Schuylkill, last week. The older, eight years old, fell off the dam into the water, and the younger, five years, jumped in to save him, and both were drowned, and were locked in each other's embrace.

A young girl named Lizzie Bowman was cruelly whipped by a man named Schultz and his wife, near Altoona, a few days ago. The victim died from the effects of the beating, and the inhuman couple will now be compelled to answer for their conduct at the next Quarter Sessions of Blair county.

A few days since the house of Gideon Crawford, in Emlenton, was completely ransacked by robbers while the inmates were absent. Clothing, chairs, parlor set, bedsteads, kitchen ware, etc., were among the goods purloined. Such robbery in broad daylight may well astonish the citizens of Emlenton, and cause them to fasten their houses to a strong post, least they be taken off bodily.

No one can fail to notice the blight which is withering apple trees in all portions of the country. A gentleman explains, through the columns of an exchange, that it is caused by a worm, and that by splitting the twig at the point where last year's growth commenced, it will be found that a worm has been at work in the heart at that point. The assumption is that an egg was laid there at the budding of last year's growth.

The Tyrone *Herald* states that R. Hare Powell, Esq., a wealthy coal operator in the Broad Top and Clearfield coal regions, is about to erect a school house at his own expense, at Sandy Ridge, on the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, for the benefit of miners' children. The school house will be of modern architecture and complete in all its appointments. He is also about to send ten children to the Birmingham Seminary for four years, all to be educated, clothed and fed at his expense.

The residence of James McIntyre, near Archibald, Northampton county, was entered Monday night by five masked men. During a struggle with two of the men, Mr. McIntyre was murdered and his body thrown into the cellar. After binding and gagging the other members of the family, the gang stripped the house of everything valuable. Soon after the burglars left the house, John McIntyre, the son of the murdered man, freed himself, and taking a gun followed the party, coming upon them he fired and shot one, when the others picked up and carried away. Up to last accounts the burglars, who are believed to be a portion of a large gang that has infested that section of country for some time, had eluded arrest.

PERSONAL.

Over two hundred actresses in New York have not as yet succeeded in negotiating engagements for next season.

General Cissey, of France, is about to marry Miss Willing, a lady of the American colony in Paris. Sissy is willing.

It is proposed to celebrate the Pope's episcopal jubilee, which occurs in June 1877, by a pilgrimage of American Catholics to Rome.

The prospect of the reoping of the great scandal, through the Moulton suit for damages, has led to considerable comment in Brooklyn and elsewhere, and no small degree of disgust is expressed at the out look.

Miss Catherine Beecher, the only member of the Beecher family who has never been married, was betrothed in youth to Professor Porter, who perished in the wreck of the "Albion." She has ever since remained constant to his memory.

In a letter declining to attend a soldiers' reunion in the Shenandoah Valley, ex-Governor Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, says: "I never expect to have my room again until I am carried to the grave." He has been prostrated with sickness for several months.

An officer in the English Guards, holding a title in the peerage, has just sent in his papers and fled to the Continent with his friend's wife. Proceedings have been taken in the Divorce Court, and in a few weeks London "society" will be holding up its hands in pious horror at another scandal in high life.

The staid Boston *Advertiser* makes this astonishing announcement: "From Newport comes the news that Manton Marble will marry the fair Mrs. Danforth this fall, and the same is true of James Gordon Bennett and Miss Carrie May." Mr. Marble should explain. An explanation from the fair Mrs. Danforth;" though it is safe to presume that so much of the foregoing as relates to Miss May is untrue.

Great preparations are being made for the forthcoming annual camp meeting at the Thousand Islands Park. The meeting begins to-day, and lasts two weeks.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.

2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.

3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.

4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.

5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.

6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.

7. Have correspondents for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.

8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.

9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.

10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.

11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It creates but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, invigorates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and effective Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide—combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and leaving his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing at ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell & Co.

Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive!

LADIES' SPRING SUITS

In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.

Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed

OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,

In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.

Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.

Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.

Linen Suits and Costumes.

Black Dress Silks,

From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.

A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 37 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.

All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses,

BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.

Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Hernanis.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brillianteens.

A large stock of Tamboard Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.

AGENTS FOR THE

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

James Caldwell & Co.,

115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,

Allegheny City.

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF the

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

of Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 29th of July, 1876. Published by order of Board of Trustees, in accordance with section 9 of Charter:

Cash on hand		$ 124,009 91
Expenses and Office Furniture		6,979 99
Bonds, Mortgages and other valid Securities		867,622 33
Banking House		30 000 00
Real Estate		63,497 32
		$1,092,100 55
Capital Stock		$ 800,000 00
Contingent Account		65,000 00
Premium and Interest		174 68
Deposits Credited		695,370 87
Dividends Unpaid		1,455 00
		$1,092,100 55

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
County of Allegheny.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for said county, personally came S. F. VON BONHORST, Treasurer, who being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that the above statement is true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

S. F. VON BONHORST, Treasurer.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 31st July, A. D. 1876.

WM. LITTLE, Notary Public.

R. H. PALMER & CO.,
"LIMITED,"
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.

1876. E

WM. SEMPL

Repps and Poplins.

Opened this day a very choice line of new styles in Tycoon Repps for Wrappers.
A choice line of Colored Poplins, extra weight and finish, in new and most desirable shades for the coming season, at 25c per yard, worth and sold at 33c.

Fancy Plaids, &c.

All the new Autumn Shades in Plain, Brocaded and Fancy Plaid Dress Goods, in lowest to finest qualities, at very lowest prices.

Cashmeres.

Finest Colored Cashmeres, in newest colors, at low prices.
Special attention is invited to our very extensive line of Black Cashmeres, in Wool, all-Wool and Silk Warp, and to the unusual good value offered. An examination will show these goods to be the best value it has ever been our pleasure to offer.

Silks and Alpacas.

And unusual good value in Black Alpacas and Mohairs in all grades.
A full and complete line of all qualities in Black and Colored Silks, Fancy and Mourning, Checked and Striped Silks. Brocade Silks in all shades, at our usual low prices.

Flannels, &c.

Medium and heavy weight Flannels in plain and all colors. Fancy Barred Flue Shirting Flannels. Heavy Country Flannels and Embroidered Skirting Flannels.
Ladies' Cloth Sackings in desirable shades. Cassimeres, Cloths, Jeans, Fine Cloths, &c.

William Semple,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

G. SCHLEITER,

89

Market Street.

NEW GOODS.

LINEN SUITS,
OVERSKIRTS,
JACKETS,
LINEN DUSTERS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

We have opened a new and complete line of Anthony Guinet's Celebrated

Black Cachemere Silks,

Which for price, quality, color and durability, will surpass anything ever offered, at $1 00, $1 12 1-2, $1 25, $1 37 1-2, $1 50, $1 62 1-2, $1 75 and $2 00.
Black and White Striped and Barred Silks. Dark Seal Brown, Navy Blue and Dark Green Dress Silks, at bottom prices.

BLACK CACHEMERES

We have a complete line and better value than any we have sold heretofore, from 37 1-2c to $1 50. We mention as a special bargain 46-inch wide goods, beautiful shade and all wool, at $1 00.
We are offering the most decided bargains in Plain, Plaid and Fancy

Dress Goods.

PLAIN, STRIPED AND BARRED

Hernanis AND Grenadines.

We have made sweeping reductions in the prices of these goods, and offer them from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than last week's prices, for the purpose of closing out the entire stock. An early examination will amply repay persons desiring to purchase.

Domestic Goods,

Muslins and Prints cheaper than ever. Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Embroidery, Ladies'

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 15, 1876.

Business at the banks was slightly improved from the extreme stagnation of yesterday, but was far from anything like an average activity. Monday's record in financial matters gives it the undesirable prominence of being one of the two dullest days of an extremely dull summer, the other having been noted several weeks ago. The loan market continues without alteration, the offerings of commercial paper being insufficient to absorb the loanable surplus in this market, and likely to remain so until some special causes intervene to quicken business; for the ordinary demands of our present commerce are not likely to employ all the resources of the lending interest. There is good reason to hope that such special causes will soon intervene. The prospects are favorable for the early construction of the new connecting link for the competing line of Western railway. This work will stimulate business during its progress by the increased demand which it will cause for supplies and materials; and its completion will secure such advantages to Pittsburgh trade and manufactures, as to make a healthly and rapid growth certain beyond a peradventure. No more essential or beneficial project can be proposed, and we hope it will be speedily urged forward to completion.

—The following are the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and previous weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Capital	$16,650,000	$16,650,000
Loans	66,416,394	65,289,151
Specie	749,754	692,632
Reserve	17,662,518	16,743,732
National bank notes	1,675,639	1,554,731
Due from banks	3,525,421	3,154,373
Due to banks	11,223,453	10,650,527
Deposits	40,548,237	40,241,977
Circulation	10,131,9-2	10,066,465
Clearings	41,340,568	31,418,372
Balances	5,709,528	4,649,609

Decrease—Loans, $6,243; specie, $57,712; reserve, $338,746; national bank notes, $141,388; due from banks, $71,648; due to banks, $563,926; deposits, $295,830; circulation, $38,357; clearings, $7,492,195, and balances, $1,117,529.

—The accumulation of funds at the leading monetary centers of the world, while unprecedented in its magnitude, is not destitute of practical interest. The amount of this accumulation is shown by the following statement of the specie held by the leading banks in Europe at latest dates, compared with what they held at corresponding dates in 1874:

	1876.	1874.
Bank of England	£30,017,000	£22,478,000
Bank of France	53,558,000	49,998,000
Bank of Germany	20,000,000	9,447,000
Bank of Austria	13,000,000	14,320,000
Bank of Belgium	5,464,000	4,028,000
Total	£159,278,000	£126,321,000
Increase	32,954,000	

This increase of over $150,000,000 in the specie of the five great banking institutions of Europe would, in ordinary times, represent an increase in loaning power of fully $500,000,000. That this is but a partial showing will readily be seen when one reflects upon the fact that a similar accumulation must have taken place in the vaults of the private banks and financial corporations of Europe and the Continent. With such an immense surplus of absolutely idle funds, and with money ruling at from 1½ to 3 per cent., is there any doubt that Europe would take an almost unlimited amount of low-priced United States bonds at par? We cannot see that there is any question but that United States four or four and a half per cent. bonds could readily be marketed in Europe, unless, indeed, the political uncertainties of the present season might be considered an obstacle. If nothing is done to impel American credit foreign capital ought to be available to an almost unlimited extent in this country.

—The continued strength in the London quotation for silver is almost as remarkable as its previous rapid decline, and serves to show, almost beyond a peradventure, that the fluctuations have been caused chiefly by the demonitization of silver coin in Germany. In a little more than a month silver has advanced 6¼d per ounce in London or about thirteen per cent. The last advance was in a large measure due to the semi-official announcement of the German Government that its sales would be much less than had been generally expected. The latest quotation from London is 53½d per ounce, which makes the trade dollar is worth about 90¼c in gold, and subsidiary silver 83c@83½c, so that the trade dollar is now worth a little more than par in greenbacks. Should silver continue to appreciate in value, we may expect to see another revolution in the relative positions of the inflationist and resumptionist political economists on the subject of silver in our national currency.

—A rather unusual result of the dullness in the money market at New York is the decrease in the reserve held there as compared with the same date of 1875 and 1874. The surplus reserve of the New York banks last week was $23,105,425; a year ago it was $22,180,096, and in 1874 it was $28,451,255. The total reserve last week was made up of $21,092,000 specie and $38,685,200 legal tender notes; a year ago it was made up of $13,442,100 specie and $70,726,200 legal tender notes, and in 1874 of $22,352,000 specie and $63,578,100 legal tender notes. This is explained by the fact that there has been no decrease (but rather the contrary) in the percentage of reserve to deposits. In other words, the fact that the New York banks have diminished their inducements to depositors, because they cannot profitably re employ the money thus obtained, has decreased their deposits from $250,000,000 in 1875 and $242,000,000 in 1874 to $225,600,000 now, so that while the actual amount of reserve held by the New York banks is less than in either 1874 or 1875, its proportion to the deposits is a little large.

—It will be remembered that some time ago we referred to the mooted question as to whether a note made payable at a private office must be presented at that office before protest? It was proposed at that time to bring the matter up for action by the clearing house; but we have not heard of any decisive action having been taken. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, which is pretty good authority on points of commercial law, takes very decided ground on the point as follows:

Where a note is made payable at a specific place it must be presented thereat on the day of maturity to be legally protected. A notice to the maker to call and pay it at some other place will not absolve the indorser to accept it. If the place where the note is payable is a bank, then it must be presented in usual banking hours; if the place is a counting-house or office, then it must be presented within reasonable business hours, and if the time is not limited to banking hours, but if any place is named the demand must be made at that particular place before bank hours.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 15 Sixth street:

August 15 1876.	10:30	11:30	1:30	2:30	3:00	CLOSING. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾				
U.S. 6's, 1881, coup									
5-20's, 1865, coupons									
5-20's, 1865, (new)									
5-20's, 1867, registered									
5-20's, 1867, coupons									
5-20's, 1868, registered									
5-20's, 1868, coupons									
10-40's, coupons									
Currency 6's									
New 5per cents									
Western Union Tel	74	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼				
Quick									
Pacific Mail									
Panama									
Adams Express									
Wells-Fargo Express									
American Express									
United States Ex									
New York Central									
Erie									
Michigan Central									
Michigan Southern									
Illinois Central									
Cleveland & Pitts									
Chicago & Northwest									
Do. preferred									
Rock Island									
St. Paul common									
Do. preferred									
Wabash, common									
Fort Wayne									
Ohio & Mississippi									
Ont. Pacific									
Harlem									
Hannibal & St. Joe									
Atlantic & Pac. pref									
Iron Mountain									
C., C. & I									
South Carolinas, April									
South Carolinas, July									
Missouri 6's									

—The following is the report of prices of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	49¾	49¾	
Reading	47¾	48	
United Cos. of N. J	139		
Phila. Titusville & Buf		9¾	
Lehigh Valley	58	59	
Allegheny	9¾	10	
Central Transportation	10¼		
Empire Transportation	4¾		
P. C. & St. L. in. b	80	82	

(By Associated Press.)
Gold Closed at 113¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Money easy at 1@1¼ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Customs receipts $120,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $112,000. Clearings $17,000,000. Sterling quiet at 487@488.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 113¾, with sales in the interim at 113¾. Loans 1@2 per cent. and flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds are strong and in good demand. Railroad bonds firm. State securities quiet. Stocks dull and somewhat irregular, closing firm, with an advance of about 1 per cent. in St. Paul preferred. Other changes unimportant. Transactions 60,000 shares, of which 9,000 were Western Union, 4,500 Rock Island, 11,000 St. Paul, 2,500 Erie, 3,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 3,000 Michigan Central, 4,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 7,000 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.		STOCKS.	
W. U. Telegraph	71¾	Rock Island	106½
Quicksilver	18¾	St. Paul	37¼
Do. preferred	35	Do. preferred	71¾
Pacific Mail	24¾	Toledo & Wabash	17¾
Marposa	7	Missouri Pacific	93
Do. preferred	14	Ft. Wayne	103
Adams Express	113½	Terre Haute	5¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	84	Do. preferred	13
American Ex	59	Chicago & Alton	103¼
U. S. Express	66	Do. preferred	108¼
New York Central	103½	Ohio & Mississippi	13
Erie	13½	Delaware & Lack	85¾
Do. preferred	20	Atlantic & P. Tel	12¾
Harlem	137¾	Missouri Pacific	93
Do. preferred	133	Atlantic & P. pref	2
Michigan Central	63	Indiana Central	3
Panama	120	Burlington & Q	97¾
Lake Shore	54	Hannibal & St. Joe	11¾
Illinois Central	89	Central Pac. bonds	106¾
Cleveland & Pitts	92	Union Pacific stck	63
Northwestern	38¾	Union Pac. bonds	109
Do. preferred	63¾	Do. land grants	103¾
C., C. C. & I	39¾	Do. sink'g fu'd bds	95¾
N. J. Central	62¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U.S. coupons, 1881	120¾	New 5's	117¾
5-20's, 1865, coupons	115¾	10-40's, registered	110
5-20's, 1865, new	117	10-40's, coupons	112¾
5-20's, 1867	119¾	Currency 6's	126
5-20's, 1868	121		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	46¾	Virginia, new	28
Tennessee, new	46¾	Missouri 6's	103¾
Virginia, old	27		

LONDON, August 15, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £128,000. Consols 96 7-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105; do 1867, 107¼; 10-40's, 105¾; new 5's, 105¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 99; Erie 12¾; do preferred 29.

PARIS, August 15.—Rentes 106 francs 25 centimes.

FRANKFORT, August 15.—United States bonds—New 5's 103.

NEW ORLEANS, August 15.—Gold 113¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling 544¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, August 15, 1876. }

The general condition of trade was that of moderate activity in some branches and decided dullness in others. Of the former class were provisions, groceries, dry goods, hardware and cognate lines of jobbing trade. In the other class were grain, produce, and the iron and glass trades, the sluggishness in the last named branch of trade, being somewhat relieved by a little activity in the demand for canning glassware. As a whole the business situation at present is very quiet, but seems to be on the road to improvement, which may, as all hope, lead to a moderate prosperity during the autumn months. Prices showed no important changes and were without special features except the change in specie and easy feeling in grain and produce, caused by the constant appearance of new crops of the various kinds of products dealt in here.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, in this city, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,716	Apples, bbls	70
Corn, bus	1,450	Cheese, lbs	15
Wheat, bus	1,000	Butter, pkgs	45
Oats, bus	710	Bacon, lbs	45
Potatoes, bus	145	Hay, bales	130

The quotations of the following exports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There is a little more doing in the grain trade, but the volume of business is still very limited. Wheat is tolerably active but easy, without much disposition toward a marked reduction however. The good quality of the new winter wheat causes an active demand for it with quotations ruling at about $1 14@1 16 for red; $1 17@1 20 for amber and white. Old winter is rather nominal at $1 18 @1 20 ₱ bushel for prime Indiana red winter, and 1@2 15 for Ohio and Pennsylvania. Corn shows no decided change. Prices are rather easy even on the present small volume of receipts, and any increase in the supply would be likely to send the market down a point or two. We quote shelled at 54@55c for prime yellow; 53@54c for mixed, and 52@53c for prime yellow Kansas; 52@53c for high mixed; 50@51c for mixed. Ear is quiet at 50@ 55c for prime yellow; 52@53c for mixed. Oats are arriving very freely, but seem to be sufficient to meet all present requirements, at unchanged values. We quote new Ohio and Pennsylvania at 29@32c for barley; 27@28c for mixed. Old are quoted as follows: Mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio 29@ 30c; white do 31@32c; Western white 32@33c. Rye is weak and nominal at 60@65c ₱ bushel with no demand. Nothing sales rate 65@66c above quotations.

FLOUR—There is no especial news in the flour trade, the demand being confined to jobbing requirements. Prices are unchanged, except for an easy feeling on spring wheat flours, the result of the decline in the West. Rates current are as follow for the whole trade of our local millers: No. 2 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 00; red wheat flour $6 75; in sacks 10c off ₱ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for our standard brands of flours are steady, as follow: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $8 25@8 50; white wheat $7 00@ 7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $5 25@7 00; Minnesota $6 00@6 25; fancy St. Louis $8 25@9 00; choice patents $8 50@9 00; new Ohio red winter wheat flour rules at $5 25; Graham flour $5 50@ 6 75; cornmeal 70c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $5 75@ 6 00 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 00; rye flour $4 50@4 75 ₱ barrel.

HAY—The increased receipts have eased the market off considerably, and quotations on baled are somewhat lower with a moderate business. We quote baled hay on track as follows: Prime, No. 1 timothy, $19 00@20 00 per ton. No. 2 $12 00@13 00; upland prairie $10 00@11 00. Baled hay from store rules at $16 00@17 00. Loose, on 10 wagons sold at the w., from $13 00@15 00 per ton, as to quality.

STRAW—The market is steady, dull and weak. We quote bran at $11 00@12 00 ₱ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $13 00@15 00; middlings $18 00@ 19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market continues dull and depressed. Little is done from commission houses at present the local demand being pretty well supplied by farmers' wagons. Prices are easy and unchanged at $1 25@1 50 for choice; 50c@$1 00 for common.

BEANS—There is little or no demand and prices are entirely nominal at 85@90c per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—The general condition of the trade is without material change. The demand for really choice Lisbe butter is good, but the supply of such quality is light. The stocks of inferior grades have been accumulating, and it is almost impossible to sell that description. The fact that hot weather must be nearly over, however, renders it improbable that any marked decline will take place in values, though concessions can easily be secured now on all grades below choice. Fancy creamery is in good demand at steady figures. We quote fancy creamery rolls, packed with ice, at 25@26c; choice solid packed at 21@23c; prime 18@19c.

CHEESE—Continues moderately active with values held about steady, without any marked tendency in either direction. We quote the jobbing prices for Ohio factory at 8@8½c for choice; 6@7c for common to good.

EGGS—The market was quiet and easy. We quote strictly fresh at 18@20 per dozen.

LARD—Choice are quoted at 9@9½c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 9@9½c.

FISH—Fish—There is no unusual supply today, but the demand was fair and the market was generally steady, though of course there were several instances in which consignments were closed out at very low prices. We quote peaches a little firmer at $1 50@1 90 for choice to prime; $1 for poor to common. Pears were sold in limited volume at $2 00@3 50 ₱ bbl, but generally ruled at $4 50@5 00 per box. Water melons were easy at $12 00@18 00 per hundred. Plums $1 25@1 75 per box.

HONEY—There is a fair demand for the market with domestic ruling at 20@23c ₱ lb; new California 25c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and easy. We quote live chickens at 55@60c ₱ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—There continues to be an easy feeling in potatoes and prices are a shade lower. We quote at 60@70c ₱ barrel for prime Early Rose; 50@60 00 for common. Sales in bulk were made at 25@30c ₱ bushel. Sweet potatoes are in moderate supply. We quote at $4 00@5 00 ₱ barrel for red; $5 50 for yellow Jerseys and $6 00.

SEEDS—Timothy seed has been coming in very freely and prices are rather drooping at $2 00@2 75 per bushel. Cloverseed is not much inquired after, but the supply is light and prices are firm at $5 50@6 50 per bushel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18 @22c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

VEGETABLES—There is a fair demand, and the market is steady. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in bushel boxes, $1 50; onions $6 00 ₱ barrel; cabbages $1 75@2 00 ₱ barrel; cucumbers $1 00 per bushel.

Provisions.

The jobbing trade in provisions continues moderately active and prices are about steady. The only change that can be made in our quotations is a slight reduction in lard oil. Receipts are only moderate.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9@9c ₱ pound; short rib sides 11¾c; clear sides 12c.

CURED MEATS—Hams are firm at 15c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar-cured at 15c. Sugar-cured shoulders, canvassed, wese steady at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, in firkins, 9c; in tierces, 9½c ₱ dozen, are quoted at $6 50@7 00.

LARD—The market was unchanged. We quote refined lard in tierces 8@8¼c ₱ lb; in half barrels 13½c ₱ lb; in buckets 13¾c ₱ lb; in 3 lb cedtles 13c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 13c ₱ lb; in 6-lb pails 13½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra 90c per gallon; No. 1 at 80c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 65@66c; miners' oil, white winter, 58c; yellow winter 56c.

MISS PORK—There was a easy feeling with light business at $20 50@21 00 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered, 8½@8¾c ₱ lb; country do 7½@8c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

The demand is moderate and a rather light average trade is reported. The only feature of importance in this line is the continued strength in sugars, in sympathy with the East. Some dealers quoted 1c advance to-day, but the general trade was at former figures. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	23	Standard A	11¾@11¾c
Choice Rio	22	Standard B	11¾@11¾c
Prime Rio	21	Standard C	11¼@11½c
Good Rio	20	Extra C—yel	10¼c
Ordinary Rio	19	C—yellow	10c
Java	30	Franklin, B	10¼c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12c
Rio in bags	@26	Crushed	12 c
20 grades do	24	Powdered	12 c
25 grades do	28	Granulated	12 c
Java, in papers	33	*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Java, in bulk	32	Strip ch. N. O.	65c
Teas.		Prime	60@62c
Young Hyson	28@41	Good	55@60c
Gunpowder	35@	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30@	Ex. white drips	70@72c
Japan	28@	Sugar drips	60@62c
Oolong	30@	Lower grades	45@48c
Fancy	1 00	*Soaps.*	
Souchong	28@	Irish soap, ₱ box	@1 25
Rice.		A. B. Star, ₱ box	1 75
Choice Carl'a	6¾@7	Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	6 75
Patna	7	Extra olive do	8 00
Rangoon	6	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ b.	9 c
Louisiana	6	German mottled do	6 50
Starch.	₱ lb.	California, ₱ box	4 00
Pearl	5¾@6	*Candles.*	
Silver gloss	6¾@6¾	Bi-carb, in kgs	4¼@5 c
Corn	7½@10¾c	Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	c
Spices.		Bi-carb, in 5-papers	6¼@
Cloves	45 c	*Candles.*	
Alspice	17 c	Star, full w't	16 c
Cassia	23@25 c	Stearine	14@15 c
Nutmegs	$1 15	Mould	10@10½c
Pepper	18 c		

FISH—A moderate business is done at revised quotations, as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess	$ 00	Split Labrador	8 00
mackerel	7 00	Herring	3 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Lake Pickerel	5 50
Extra No. 1 bay	18 00	Lake Herring	4 00
Extra No. 2 large	11 50	L'ge Georges cod-	
No. 2 medium	10 00	fish, ₱ lb	5¼c
Large No. 3, large	10 00	Medium Georges	4¾
No. 3 medium	8 50	Halibut, ₱ lb	12¾
Whitefish	5 25	No. 1 Herring, ₱ box	45
Lake Trout	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a light trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—layers, new, per box, ₱2 50@3 00; London layers do ₱4 00; Valentias, new, 10c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 18c. Dates 9½@9½c ₱ lb. Currants 8@8½c. Citron 28c. Prunes 6¾@7c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 50c; do Jordan 50c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $8 50. Oranges are firmer at $7 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $6 50 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is rather quiet, and prices are easy and slightly nominal. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans per doz, $2 00; Raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per doz, $2 15@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 40.

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is steady. We quote alcohol at $2 25@2 30 ₱ gallon. Highwines are steady at $1 17@1 18 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a sluggish demand at steady prices. We quote: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 24c; American A's 30c; Philadelphia A's 33c; California grain bags, new English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2½ bushel 36c; do 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 28c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ dozen; ½ ₱ cans $3 00; 1 ₱ cans $5 50; 5 ₱ cans $25 00; 10 ₱ cases 40c ₱ lb. Market steady and demand good.

BELTING—Trade is moderate at unchanged rates. We quote the following price-list of the leading makes of belting:

Per foot.		Per foot.	
1 inch wide	4	5 inches wide	24
1¼ inch wide	12	5½ inches wide	60
1½ inches wide	16	6 inches wide	64
2 inches wide	24	7 inches wide	78
3 inches wide	30	8 inches wide	90
3½ inches wide	36	9 inches wide	1 02
4 inches wide	42	12 inches wide	1 32
4½ inches wide	48	14 inches wide	1 62

Discount 15 to 25 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BROOMS—An important demand and moderately active market is noted at last week's reduction. The following are jobbing rates as quoted by manufacturers' agents:

No. 1 hurl	$1 50
No. 2 hurl	1 75
No. 3 hurl	2 00
No. 4 hurl	2 50
No. 4 stock braid	2 50
No. 5 stock braid	2 75
No. 5 hurl	2 75
No. 6 hurl	3 00
No. 3 carpet	3 50
No. 4 carpet	3 75
No. 5 carpet	4 00
No. 3 fancy parlor	4 00
No. 4 fancy parlor	4 00
Rattlesnake (extra heavy)	4 50
Hotel, fine corn (extra heavy)	4 00@5 00
Whisps, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1 25@1 75
Toy brooms	1 25@1 75
Misses' brooms	2 00

BROOM CORN—The demand continues limited and values are easy on medium grades with long and choice hurl are wanted. We quote choice hurl 6@6½c; No. 1 hurl 5@5½c; choice old brush that will work up 5½@ 6c; choice medium 6¼@6¾c fair to good medium 6@6¼c; inside and crooked 4@4½c; red tipped 5½c; long green old crooked 6c; red tipped crooked 5½@5½c.

HIDES AND LEATHER—The trade continues very dull and prices are rather nominal with dealers not inclined to make concessions. Quotations are as follows:

Leather

Oak sole, country	$	30@	31
Oak sole, city		32@	33
Red sole, B. A. heavy and mid		28@	30
Red side, Ohio		25@	27
Red sole, good dgt		23@	24
Oak, rough		21@	28
Harness, city oak		30@	35
Harness, country		32@	35
Harness, No. 2 and common		28@	30
Collar, oak sides, ₱ doz		31@	33
Fair skirting		37@	40
Fair bridle, ₱ doz	$84	@96	00
Belt leather		40@	42
Finished calf		90@1	25
Finished upper, ₱ foot		85@	95
Finished kips		50@	60

Hides.

Green salted cows		6@6½	7
Green salted steers, light		7½@	8
Green salted steers, heavy		9 @9½	
Green salted calf		7	8
Green butcher steers, light			
Green butcher steers, heavy			10
Green bull			

HEMP—The market is quiet at $130 00 for Kentucky rough.

OILS—Trade is moderately active and steady. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Acatsoot oil, pure, per gal., $1 65; miners' oil—No. 1, 90c; headlight 150 degrees fire test, 17@19c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test, lighter extra straw and paler color), 55c, No. 2 engine (amber color), 40c; extra engine (dark), 35c; spindle oil, 35c; West Virginia, 25c degrees gravity, 45c; do West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 18@20c; coal oil, No. 1, 15c; coal oil, No. 2, 12c; amber burning or toned oil 10@ 12c; test 140@150; residuum (processed), $1 00; residuum (common), $1 00@ $3 50; axle grease, $ gross, $12 00; rolling mill grease, ₱ pound, 7c; linseed oil, raw, in small quantities to meet all present requirements, at unchanged values. We quote new Ohio and Pennsylvania at 90@92c for barlier; 27@28c for mixed. Old are quoted as follows: Mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio 29@ 30c; white do 31@32c; Western white 32@33c. Rye is weak and nominal at 60@65c ₱ bushel with no demand. Nothing sales rate 65@66c above quotations.

FLOUR—There is no especial news in the flour trade, the demand being confined to jobbing requirements. Prices are unchanged, except for an easy feeling on spring wheat flours, the result of the decline in the West. Rates current are as follow for the whole trade of our local millers: No. 2 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 00; red wheat flour $6 75; in sacks 10c off ₱ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for our standard brands of flours are steady, as follow: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $8 25@8 50; white wheat $7 00@ 7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $5 25@7 00; Minnesota $6 00@6 25; fancy St. Louis $8 25@9 00; choice patents $8 50@9 00; new Ohio red winter wheat flour rules at $5 25; Graham flour $5 50@ 6 75; cornmeal 70c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $5 75@ 6 00 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 00; rye flour $4 50@4 75 ₱ barrel.

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STRAW—The market is dull and weak. We quote bran at $11 00@12 00 ₱ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $13 00@15 00; middlings $18 00@ 19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market continues dull and depressed. Little is done from commission houses at present the local demand being pretty well supplied by farmers' wagons. Prices are easy and unchanged at $1 25@1 50 for choice; 50c@$1 00 for common.

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BUTTER—The general condition of the trade is without material change. The demand for really choice Lisbe butter is good, but the supply of such quality is light. The stocks of inferior grades have been accumulating, and it is almost impossible to sell that description. The fact that hot weather must be nearly over, however, renders it improbable that any marked decline will take place in values, though concessions can easily be secured now on all grades below choice. Fancy creamery is in good demand at steady figures. We quote fancy creamery rolls, packed with ice, at 25@26c; choice solid packed at 21@23c; prime 18@19c.

CHEESE—Continues moderately active with values held about steady, without any marked tendency in either direction. We quote the jobbing prices for Ohio factory at 8@8½c for choice; 6@7c for common to good.

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LARD—The market was unchanged. We quote refined lard in tierces 8@8¼c ₱ lb; in half barrels 13½c ₱ lb; in buckets 13¾c ₱ lb; in 3 lb cedtles 13c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 13c ₱ lb; in 6-lb pails 13½c ₱ lb.

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MISS PORK—There was a easy feeling with light business at $20 50@21 00 ₱ barrel.

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Prime Rio	21	Standard C	11¼@11½c
Good Rio	20	Extra C—yel	10¼c
Ordinary Rio	19	C—yellow	10c
Java	30	Franklin, B	10¼c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12c
Rio in bags	@26	Crushed	12 c
20 grades do	24	Powdered	12 c
25 grades do	28	Granulated	12 c
Java, in papers	33	*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Java, in bulk	32	Strip ch. N. O.	65c
Teas.		Prime	60@62c
Young Hyson	28@41	Good	55@60c
Gunpowder	35@	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30@	Ex. white drips	70@72c
Japan	28@	Sugar drips	60@62c
Oolong	30@	Lower grades	45@48c
Fancy	1 00	*Soaps.*	
Souchong	28@	Irish soap, ₱ box	@1 25
Rice.		A. B. Star, ₱ box	1 75
Choice Carl'a	6¾@7	Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	6 75
Patna	7	Extra olive do	8 00
Rangoon	6	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ b.	9

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 20, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., August 15, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath
				—WIND.—		
7 A. M..	29.805	69.5	87	S.	Light.	Foggy.
2 P. M..	29.813	89	43	W.	Gentle	Fair.
9 P. M..	29.897	77	77	N W.	Fresh.	Cloudy

Mean barometer...29.838 Highest thermom... 92
Mean thermom.... 78.2 Lowest thermom... 68

Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall term opens September 7th. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Beaver College

and Musical Institute: superior to any, less expensive than most. Opens September 12th. R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa.

Catholic Festival.

Yesterday was observed in the Catholic Churches as a holiday of strict obligation, benig the Feast of the Assumption. It commemorates the elevation of the Virgin Mary to heaven.

Base Ball.

The Allegheny Base Ball Club go to Wheeling to-night to play two games with the Standards, and thence to Springfield, Ohio, to play the club of that place. On Monday they start for Indianapolis.

The *Liddells* beat the Keystones of Lancaster, in that city on Monday, by a score of 9 to 5.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

A man named R. Dorrey, a tailor, living on Logan street, Steubenville, Ohio, while under the influence of liquor yesterday laid down on the track of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, at the foot of Washington street, in that city, and was run over and instantly killed by the noon train. His head was cut off and his body shockingly mangled.

Drowned.

Morgan Hood, a young man aged twenty-three, single, a farmer by occupation, the adopted son of Jeremiah Meek, of Moon township, was drowned in the Ohio, opposite Elianova on Monday evening. He had gone in swimming with two more youths, ventured beyond his depth, gave out knowing how to swim, and sunk to rise not again alive. His body was shortly recovered, and the inquest resulted in a verdict of "accidentally drowned."

The Northwestern Railroad Project.

The Committee of Manufacturers and Merchants appointed by the Director of the Board of Trade to consider a plan to aid the construction of the Northwestern Railroad and prevent the "gobbling up" of the same, met yesterday afternoon and organized. Mr. A. M. Marshall was chosen chairman and Mr. G. W. Hallman, secretary.

The matters under consideration were discussed, but the committee declined to give anything for publication until they make report to the Board.

Valuable Information.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has issued, for general information, a list of all the hotels in Philadelphia, with their capacity, location and charges. The hotel proprietors have agreed to the rates per diem set forth in the circular; have authorized the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to publish the same, and have pledged themselves not to increase the charges during the Centennial Exposition. There is also a table of distances from principal Western cities to Philadelphia. Copies can be had gratuitously at the railroad ticket offices.

The Presbyterian Reunion.

President Hays, of Washington, Pa., writes: "The arrangements for this Assembly at Washington, August 31, are quite well in hand. The railroads have given very satisfactory accommodations. Fare from Steubenville, $2 00, and from Pittsburgh and Wheeling, $1 50, for the round trip. Churches or Sabbath schools in Pittsburgh or vicinity can secure through round trip tickets for $1 25, by taking fifty or more, on a train running express from Pittsburgh to Washington without stop. The correspondence indicates a large attendance. Let everybody arrange to come, bringing their families and dinner baskets."

A Powerful Romance

"At the Councillor's," from the German of E. Marlitt, by Mrs. A. L. Wister, translator of "The Second Wife," "Gold Elsie," etc., published by S. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, and for sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., is a powerful romance, most happily conceived in plot and wrought out with much skill, and the chief characters most charmingly drawn. The author has won quite a brilliant name for his splendid romances, which are regarded as being among the best style of German stories as being high toned and chaste. The happy sequel of two of the leading characters "and Erich" will amply repay the reader. Mrs. Wister has added to the interest of the story by her admirable translation.

Church Dedication.

On Sabbath, August 6, the new house of worship built by the Presbyterian Society at Karns city was dedicated with the usual ceremonies. The services in the morning were conducted by Rev. Mr. Gill, of Allegheny, assisted by Rev. Mr. Hughes, of Parker, Rev. Mr. Peters, of the Methodist church at Karns, and the pastor, Rev. Mr. Dodge. Mr. Gill's able and appropriate address was listened to by a large and attentive audience. A Sabbath school meeting was held in the afternoon, and in the evening a sermon was preached to a crowded audience. The church has been built amid many discouragements, as this society is small and financially weak. The building expenses were about $3,000, and of the $800 remaining unpaid on Sabbath morning, $550 were secured, and the rest will probably be obtained within a few days.

Is It Law?

We see it stated that Judge Briggs, of Philadelphia, has decided that a girl or boy once placed in the House of Refuge, or sentenced thither, his or her case is entirely in the hands of the managers of the institution until the age of twenty-one is reached, and that no *habeas corpus* of Court can take cognizance of the matter. This is not the view of the Judges of Allegheny county. At least they have granted writs of *habeas corpus* upon the Superintendent of the House of Refuge, and even discharged those improperly committed. A recent case was the boy alleged to have been committed without a hearing, by one of Alderman, and discharged by Judge White. It might well enough to hold that parties who commit their children to the Reform School, for the purpose of getting rid of the care of them, should not be permitted to take them out as pleasure; but in case the commitment were illegal, or fraudulent—based upon perjury and conspiracy—it would certainly be a novel doctrine to hold that the writ of *habeas corpus* would not reach such a case.

City Mortality.

The Health Board Physician, Dr. Snively, reports 81 deaths in the city for the week ending with last Saturday, being an increase over the previous week of 21. The mortality among children, as will be perceived, has been specially marked. Following are the causes:

Measles, 1; scarlet fever, 3; enteric fever, 2; remittent fever, 1; simple fever, 1; cholera infantum, 11; smallpox, 2; pyaemea, 1; cancer of stomach, 1; cancer, (not specified), 1; scrofula, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 3; tabes mesenterica, 1; encephalitis, 2; meningitis, 2; paraplgra, 1; infantile convulsions, 4; epilepsy, 1; pericarditis, 1; valvedisease of the heart, 1; heart disease (not specified), 1; cyanosis, 1; bronchitis, 1; bronchial catarrh, 1; teething, 7; gastritis, 2; enteritis, 4; dysentery, 2; diarrhœa, 8; tumor of ovary, 1; parturition, 1; premature birth, 2; old age, 3; debility, 3; alcohol, (intemperance,) 1; run over by wagon, 1; by drowning, 1.

Whites—Males, 37; females, 42; colored, 2.

Age.—Under one year, 32; from 1 to 2 years, 15; from 2 to 3, 5; from 3 to 10, 2; from 10 to 20, 6; from 20 to 30, 3; from 30 to 40, 5; from 40 to 50, 2; from 50 to 60, 3; from 60 to 70, 2; from 70 to 80, 3; from 80 to 90, 2; from 90 to 100, 1.

The Proposed Consolidation.

It is said that if the project to consolidate the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky road (now ready for the rails), with the projected Lake Erie and Pittsburgh road, succeeds, the following route will be adopted: Commencing at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot, in this city, it will cross the Monongahela river near Smithfield street, then follow the south bank of the Ohio river until a point near Noblestown is reached. From there it will run parallel with the Steubenville pike until it reaches the Panhandle road, which it will cross at or near Hollidays Cove. From this point it will take a direct course to the line of the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky road, already graded. The Lake Erie and Pittsburgh road was to have crossed the Ohio river at Phillipsburg and proceed in the direction of Youngstown, but as there are prospects for the construction of the Northwestern road the former line will take a more northwestern course, in case the project is carried out, and by so doing will give Pittsburgh, besides connections with the Baltimore and Ohio road, the advantages of a direct route to Chicago and a competing line to Steubenville, Bellaire, Zanesville, Newark, Columbus, Cincinnati, Mansfield, &c.

GONE TO CANADA.

Rumored Absconding of a Noted Oil Broker.

The Titusville *Courier* gives the following piece of intelligence:

Mr. Samuel Blakeley, a well-known oil broker of Parker's, was the occasion of a genuine sensation yesterday among the oil men. The report is that he bought on Saturday of Mr. C. N. Paine, of Butler, 5,000 barrels of United oil at $2 40 and tendered him a check on a Parker bank, stating that he would make it good by noon. Mr. Blakeley then took the next train to Oil City, where he transacted some business and chartered a special train for himself alone to Mayville, for which he paid $100. His train stopped at Titusville for a few minutes, while he got out and bought cigars at Vesey's Hotel. The baggageman rallied him on his traveling in such princely style, and Blakeley replied "that he was not such a fool to travel that way, unless somebody else paid for the train." The destination of the train was Mayville, but Blakeley stopped it at the first cross-roads this side, where a carriage was in waiting. He took the carriage to Westfield, on the lake, and reached there about dark. Here he engaged a sail boat, contracting to pay the boatman ten dollars for the use of the boat for the night, and instructing the driver to be on hand in the morning. The carriage returned by appointment in the morning, but up to last advices the boat had not been seen or heard from. Mr. Paine meanwhile had presented Blakeley's check, and found there were no funds at the bank to meet it, and learning yesterday of his sudden and peculiar departure, telegraphed orders for his arrest to the Mayor and Chief of Police of this and other cities. There are various rumors afloat, one is that Blakeley has absconded to Canada, another that he had 40,000 barrels to take on Monday, and that apprehending a break, and his not being able to carry out his contracts, he "cut out" rather than "lay down" on the scene of late successes. Mr. Blakeley has been so much addicted to eccentric and practical jokes, that some of his friends contend that he will yet return, explain himself and make everything right. He has been employed as a broker by some of the heaviest oil firms in the United States, and by some of the most solid men of the oil region. One of the heaviest men in the trade informed us yesterday that he considered Blakeley one of the shrewdest and best posted men in the region in regard to the rules of the market, etc. Last spring he was the leader of one of the boldest and most successful "bear" movements in the annals of the trade, in which it is claimed that he realized $15,000 in ten days' time. Living fast, and hail fellow well met with everybody, he had come to look upon the whole oil business, as at the best, a lottery and gambling speculation, governed by no legitimate laws of supply and demand, but at the mercy of cunning or capital, fraud or combinations, at every crisis. Still, though apparently reckless in his dispensation, which has proved a delusion and snare to so many older heads, it is hard to believe that with his business associates and influence he could be guilty of deliberate commercial fraud. His occasional sprees made him reckless and while they lasted unfitted him for the cool processes of every day business. It is claimed that he was on Friday under the influence of artificial stimulant, which may account for his eccentric proceedings. Some of his friends, who had employed and trusted him a good deal, and had a good deal of confidence and admiration for his astuteness in manipulation and his sagacity, recently remonstrated at his excesses and told him that he was playing the fool, and that they would withdraw their business, but with regret. Blakeley took it very much to heart, was depressed for weeks in consequence, and some who know him intimately stated that he had reached that point of satiety with himself or the world that he had just as lief go to the bottom of the lake as reach the Canada shore.

THE EXPOSITION.

Opening Postponed Till Saturday Noon —A Promenade Concert, etc.

Owing to the fact that Floral Hall is not quite completed, and that the pictures for the Art Gallery have not yet arrived from the east, the managers of the Industrial Exposition have been reluctantly compelled to postpone the opening until Saturday noon. The policy pursued last year, was not to open until the public could obtain a full equivalent for their money; and this same policy will be carried out now.

Floral Hall will be fully ready by Saturday, as the smaller details and finishing touches only remain to be added. This display will greatly exceed anything of the kind ever attempted here before.

The pictures secured in the East for the Art Gallery have already been shipped, but they have not yet arrived, and it will require two or three days to get them arranged and placed in position after they have been received. This department will be fully ready for inspection and study on Saturday.

Many of the exhibitors are behind, but quite a number of them have promised to be ready by Saturday, and are making every effort to that end.

Saturday afternoon the piano exhibitors will entertain visitors by some excellent music, and in the evening there will be a grand promenade concert by the Great Western Band.

There were over fifty applications for space yesterday, and the indications are that goods will be going in until the middle of next week. The managers have done everything in their power to prevent this delay, but it seems unavoidable.

CARE FOR THE BABIES.

The Board of Health Telling What Every Mother Ought to Know.

The Board of Health of Philadelphia has issued a proclamation to the mothers and nurses, which contains a series of rules for the management of infants during the hot season. Among them are the following: Bathe the child once a day in tepid water; avoid all tight bandaging; use clean diapers and change them often; put the child to bed at regular hours in a cradle by itself; never give it spirits, cordials, carminatives, soothing syrups or sleeping drops, without the advice of a physician; give it plenty of fresh air; no cake or candy; plenty of ice water, boiled; wash the child's mouth at night, and do your cooking in the back yard or on the roof; whitewash your walls every spring; urge your neighbors to keep clean; clean yourselves; if brought up on the bottle use goat's milk; sago, arrow root, potatoes, corn flour, crackers, bread and every article of food containing starch must be avoided; do not wean the child in hot weather, and give it stale bread when it is six months old. If anything serious happens send for a doctor.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

The Union township Hayes and Wheeler Cavalry Company will meet this evening.

The colored Republicans of Allegheny have resolved to hold a mass meeting on Park Way, Monday evening next, and arrangements are now being made to procure speakers to address the assemblage.

The Republicans of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards met at Alderman Krehan's office last night and organized a Hayes and Wheeler club.

There will be a meeting of Republicans in the Seventeenth ward school house on Saturday evening, for the purpose of forming a Hayes and Wheeler club. Speakers, brass bands, etc., will be on hand.

The Naturalization Committee of the Republican County Executive Committee will meet to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

At the headquarters of the Republican Executive Committee, Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, all the leading daily newspapers, East and West, are on file. Quite a number of political documents are now on hand for free distribution.

The Republican Committee on Meetings and Speakers will soon be called together and arrangements for public meetings will then be made.

The Second ward, Pittsburgh, Hayes and Wheeler marching club will meet tomorrow evening.

The Democrats of the Second Legislative district propose to organize a club this evening at Wilkins Hall.

A Ministerial Scandal.

Charges had been made against Pastor Hershberger, of the German Evangelical Lutheran church, South Side. They were brought before the congregation and a committee was appointed to make inquiry in regard to them. The committee, after a preliminary examination, recommended that they should be fully investigated. The pastor then decided that he would contradict the rumors under oath and hand in his resignation. This was done last week. At the investigation was not acted upon by the Trustees until Monday evening, when the church court appointed to make the investigation accepted the resignation.

Pastor Hershberger says the trouble he had encountered originated when he purchased a burying place for the deceased members of his congregation for $25,000, because it was not in accord with some ventures of that kind on the South Side. He opposed his congregation giving picnics where dancing was indulged in, and where beer was sold by members of the church. If they desired to have social gatherings, and anybody wanted to drink beer, they could buy it from regular dealers, not from members of his church. He was not opposed to honorable secret societies, but there were societies that he was opposed to.

A Pittsburgher Shoots His Companion While Hunting.

The Kittanning *Republican* of this week says: On Wednesday last, a son of William Heilman, of Allegheny township, this county, aged about twenty years, was out hunting in the vicinity of his father's premises, with a gentleman from Pittsburgh, and being in range when the Pittsburgher fired at a pheasant, he received the whole charge in his neck and breast. He is not in a dangerous condition, although pretty badly hurt.

THE GALLANT SIXTH.

The Pittsburgh Division at Home—Congratulatory Orders—Banquet to the Fourteenth—Scraps from Camp Anthony Wayne.

Camp Anthony Wayne is now a thing of the past, the last of the N. G. P. having folded his tent and departed homewards. Knap's Battery arrived in the city on Monday evening, Hutchinson's, the Sixth Division staff, Brigadier-General Joe Brown and staff with the Duquesne Greys yesterday morning, the latter marching direct to their armory, where they were dismissed. All concur in pronouncing the encampment a grand success. As showing the excellent manner in which the Pittsburgh troops deported themselves, we publish the following congratulatory order from Division Headquarters:

CONGRATULATIONS.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION, N. G. P., CAMP ANTHONY WAYNE, PHILADELPHIA, August 13, 1876.

General Orders No. 16—[Extract].

III. The Major General desires to compliment and congratulate the officers and men of his command for the very satisfactory and soldierly manner in which every military duty has been performed. It is seldom that a division so large would be encamped for a period of twelve days without some trouble or bad feeling; but on this occasion, while certain papers of our own city have published statements of quarrels and dissatisfaction among the troops that had no existence except in the imagination of the libelous slanderers who took so much trouble to break down the reputation which our citizen soldiery were labouring so zealously to earn as citizens of Pittsburgh—this encampment closes without any but the most agreeable relations between this headquarters and the several commands. And the friendly feelings established between the regimente and companies, as well as the different headquarters, on this tour of duty, give evidence of enduring benefit to the whole command. That you carried off the honors of the parade and review of Thursday there can be no doubt, and he takes especial pride in saying that His Excellency, the Governor, and Major General Latta have authorized him so to state; and the Major General has no hesitancy in saying that this compliment was earned by the zeal and efficiency of Brigadier General Browne commanding Fourth Brigade, Colonel S. W. Hill, Fourteenth Regiment, Colonel P. N. Guthrie, Eighteenth Regiment, Major W. W. Tyson, commanding Nineteenth Regiment, and the commanders of Hutchinson and Knap's Batteries, and the respective officers of the commands named that he earnestly and heartily thanks the the officers named, as well as *all* officers and men, together with the officers of his staff, for the attention to their respective duties which won the compliments he recites with so much pride.

By command of Major General Pearson

JAMES B. MOORE,
Col. and A. A. G.

A COMPLIMENT TO THE FOURTEENTH.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Monday gives the annexed account of a complimentary dinner tendered the Fourteenth Regiment (Colonel Hill) by George W. Wilson, Esq., President of the Fire Commission:

"Probably the most pleasant episode connected with the present encampment of the National Guard transpired on Saturday evening last at the dress parade of the Fourteenth Regiment (Sixth Division), Colonel Hill commanding. The regiment paraded with nearly its full strength, and went through the various evolutions in a style which elicited well-deserved praise from the thousands of spectators present. A few minutes prior to the parade being dismissed, George Wilson, Esq., a prominent citizen of Pittsburgh, and a guest of President of the fire commission of that city, and who was formerly quartermaster of the regiment, approached Colonel Hill, and through him extended an invitation to the entire regiment to dinner at the Great Western Hotel, Market street, yesterday. Colonel Hill, after a polite acknowledgment of the compliment, communicated the invitation to the captains of the several companies, and they having accepted on behalf of their commands, Mr. Wilson was heartily thanked by Colonel Hill in behalf of the regiment. On the invitation being repeated by the company commanders to the friends, Mr. Wilson, as he rode through the camp received quite an ovation, the men, by most of whom he is well-known, giving hearty cheers at his approach. The company assembled at the hotel at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, when what proved to be a regular banquet was heartily partaken of. Speeches were made expressive of the appreciation of the guests of the kindly hospitality of Mr. Wilson, who, in reply, referred to his admiration of the soldierly qualities of the men and his deep interest in the welfare of the regiment, with which he had been connected. At the conclusion of the festivities the men returned to camp well pleased with their generous reception and the entertainment thus paid their regiment by one of the most popular merchants of the Iron City."

SCRAPS FROM CAMP.

The Monongahela Light Guard, a very fine company, commanded by Captain J. D. V. Hazzard, passed through the city yesterday, *en route* to their homes in Washington county.

Lieutenant S. C. Bennett, of the Fourteenth, was, preparatory to the leaving, presented with a handsome sword and belt by his friends. Captain John A. Fox made the presentation speech and Captain J. B. Weir received the same on behalf of the recipient.

Serjeant Ellis McClure, of the Mercer Guards, formerly of Lawrenceville and Leopold Hart, of the Pittsburgh Battery, now of the United Stated flagship Hartford, in port at Philadelphia, visited Camp Wayne and were warmly received.

R. W. Oliver, Esq., and family paid a visit to Camp Wayne during the encampment, and met with cordial welcome.

The Duquesne Greys had a glorious time on Saturday evening entertaining the friends of the First Regiment, Philadelphia.

Brigadier General P. H. Allabach, General Pearson's Brigade Commissary in 1862-63, now proprietor of the St. Charles hotel, Washington, D. C., agreeably surprised the boys of the old 155th Pennsylvania Regiment by a visit. Peter, as he is called, who is in excellent health told Pearson he wouldn't object to serving in the Sixth Division of the N. G. P., provided Major Stein remained in charge of the Quarter master's Department.

It will be observed by the general orders given above that there is no truth in the published reports concerning a disagreement between General Brown and Colonel Guthrie.

Since those immediately concerned officially pronounce the rumors unfounded, *quid nunes* might as well let the matter drop.

COURT NOTES.

This will be *certiorari* day in the Court of Common Pleas. No less than five cases are to be heard. The legality of Workhouse commitments are the main points in controversy.

Samuel Wellman, of Erie, filed a petition in the U. S. Circuit Court, yesterday, for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy.

The Common Pleas No. 1 will not resume jury trials until October.

Sudden Death.

The intelligence of the sudden death of Miss Carrie McMillan, of Cincinnati, niece of the Rev. John McMillan, D. D., of Mount Pleasant, will be very mournfully received by all the acquaintances of that young lady. That sad event took place on Monday morning at Xenia, Ohio, whither she had returned after an extended visit to her relatives in this vicinity and in Philadelphia. Such a sudden and untimely termination of a young life just developing into an unusually sweet and promising womanhood, and graced with the most attractive beauties of character, is very sadly impressive; and all who enjoyed the pleasure of knowing Miss McMillan will sympathise most sincerely with the mourning family in their loss.

No Men Make Money Faster

now-a-days than thorough, faithful and competent workers in life insurance. Many of them are acquiring fortunes. The United States Life, of New York, has an established general agency at 66 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, under charge of J. Palmer O'Neil. Apply to him for best territory and secure lucrative employment. sw

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

'SQUIRE MORROW is still sojourning at Fayette Springs.

LOCOMOTIVE engineers' picnic to-day at Wells' Woods.

MR. JOHN J. TORLEY and family have gone to the Centennial.

HON. H. H. MCCORMICK, United States District Attorney, is sojourning at Cadiz, Ohio.

CLARENCE M. JOHNS reports plenty of good pictures coming from the East to the Exposition.

THE Allegheny Park Commissioners met last evening, but transacted merely routine business.

THE camp meeting of the Methodist Church commences at Castle Shannon on Thursday next.

THE engineers and firemen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have been reduced in wages fifty cents.

MRS. MC TIERNAN, of Manor street, South Side, fractured an arm by a fall down stairs, evening before last.

PROFESSOR ANDREW BURTT has been delivering a series of lectures before the Little Washington Normal School.

LEWIS ENGLE will have a hearing before Mayor McCarthy this morning charged with keeping a disorderly house on Grant street.

NORVAL HOLMES, an Allegheny lad, played with a loaded pistol, on Monday, and sent his left forefinger caroming after the bullet.

THE County Commissioners are well pleased with their new office. They have not to take so many steps as formerly to get at it.

DURING the heavy storm at Steubenville on Saturday morning, the residence of J. P. Means, Esq., Treasurer of the Pan Handle Railway, was struck by lightning in three different places. None of the family were injured.

IT is expected that the coming camp meeting at Latrobe, which begins on the 23d inst., will be a very large religious gathering.

EX-SHERIFF CULLEY, R. P. Nevin, of the *Leader*, with their families, and the two Misses Irwin started for the Centennial yesterday.

THE daughter of James P. Smith, of Webster street, who disappeared from home some time since, has been found in Lawrenceville.

THE thirty-fifth annual session of the Pittsburgh Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church will commence on the 30th inst., at Altoona.

ROBERT STEWART, in attempting to board a Penn avenue car yesterday, missed his footing, fell and fractured one of his arms in two places.

CITY HEALTH OFFICER GRAY and County Register Gripp returned with the Fourteenth Regiment from camp Anthony Wayne yesterday.

MR. WILLIAM WILSON, son of Fred. Wilson, Esq., coal merchant, reached home on Sunday from England, per the City of Chester to New York.

ROBERT BROWN was committed to jail by 'Squire Haddock yesterday to await trial on a charge of surety of the peace, preferred by Patrick Moran.

THE Printing Committee of Pittsburgh Councils failed to meet last evening for want of a quorum. A meeting will be called for Friday next at four P. M.

GEORGE KALE, a miner, aged twenty-three years, was accidentally killed in Allison's coal bank, Chartier's township, Washington county, on Monday.

THE *Saturday Critic's* articles on Wharfage, River, Mon's Rights, etc., together with John McKee's Sylvan Tour, done up in verse, and illustrated by a number of sprightly engravings, have been issued in pamphlet form and are sold at the nominal price of fifteen cents per copy. These comical sketches are worth ten times the cost, as they cannot be perused without frequent indulgence in health-promoting laughter.

J. M. HALL, Esq., General Passenger Agent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, returned with his family from Chautauqua Lake yesterday, after a delightful vacation.

FRED EARNEST'S domicile on Liberty avenue near Twenty-eighth street was burglarized early yesterday morning of a $50 silver watch and some wearing apparel.

SQUIRE D. L. SMITH, of Allegheny, has sailed for the Kaskaskia to superintend the Waltonanians of the Enterprise Fishing Club. He will return about Friday morning.

JOHN HUTSEY, the Cathedral Band drummer, who was struck in the face with a water tank hose, while viewing the Horse Shoe Bend from a car window, will recover.

WILL L. HAYS, ex-editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, whose blade and butting goat have made him famous, passed through the city yesterday morning Centennialwards.

GOTTFRIED ZANG, charged with maltreating his little son, aged eight years, by locking him in a hog pen, has been released on giving bail for his appearance at four P. M. Thursday, for a hearing.

CHRIS. HEYLE, while attempting to cut a bar in the shears of Graff, Bennett & Co.'s mill, yesterday, had his throat severely lacerated by the ragged edge of the bar striking that member.

ALDERMAN O'DONNELL this morning held Nick Hoffman, sued by M. C. Dwyer, to bail in the sum of $1,000 for surety of the peace. The parties are both keepers of saloons near the Sharpsburg bridge.

JOHN TURNER was jailed yesterday morning by 'Squire McCall, of Tarentum, charged by Washington Bannister, of that place, with having committed rape recently on the nine year old daughter of affiant.

THE Democratic County Committee meets at the Central this morning to elect a county chairman for the campaign. County Commissioner James Irwin, Robert Liddell, J. K. P. Duff and T. J. Keenan are candidates for the position.

HARRY ALDER, Esq., the genial and popular "autocrat of the refreshment table," leaves the city to day on a brief visit to Boston, where his family have been summering. They will return with him, making in the Centennial *en route*.

SAMUEL HAWK, who was taken suddenly ill at the Union Depot some days ago, and who died on Monday at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, was on his way from Philadelphia to his home in Kansas. He has a brother living in Wadsworth, Ohio.

SISTER MARY REGINA, of the Order of Mercy, who died at Altoona on Monday afternoon, was known in the world as Minnie Brandt. A Pontifical Requiem Mass will be celebrated there this morning by Bishop Tuigg. Bishop Domenec will preach the panegyric.

MRS. ANN THOMPSON, residing at Manchester, Virginia, desires information respecting her husband, James Thompson, a soldier by occupation, for the past thirty years of age, of whom she has not heard for six years. He is supposed to be in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh.

DR. W. C. SHIPLEY, of Wayne avenue has just received a cable dispatch from his brother, Rev. D. E. Shaw, announcing the safe arrival of the latter in Edinburg, Scotland. He expects returning to the States in September with his bride, Miss Mary Arnot, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. A. Arnot.

THE funeral of the wife of Major J. F. Slagle took place from the family residence, 115 Center avenue, at 3 P. M., yesterday, and was very largely attended. The solemn services were conducted by Bishop Howe, Rev. Drs. Spalding and Hitchcock, of the Episcopal church, and Rev. Dr. Howard, Presbyterian.

MRS. WILLIAM HOOPER fell from the gangway of a boat at Elizabeth yesterday morning, and sustained a severe fracture of her leg. The injured woman was brought to Pittsburgh on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, and had her limb set by a surgeon. She is from Indianapolis, Ind., and was on a visit with her husband.

MR. GEORGE P. VOSBINK, formerly a member of the Cathedral Band, is now engaged in the laudable occupation of raising cabbage and button hole bouqets in the wilds of Butler county. We acknowledge the receipt of a bouquet of such high proportions that it almost prostrated Mr. Jo. Kennedy in transporting it to its destination. George is reported as feeling as happy as a big sun flower, in view of coming events.

EARLY yesterday morning a thief entered the sleeping apartments of John Glogger, who resides on the Panhandle, between Ingram and Whitaker stations, stole pants and vest, a silver watch and chain, pair of boots, a pocketbook containing six or seven dollars in money and a pocket-knife. The perpetrator of the theft is supposed to be a tramp, who for a week or ten days has been working in that locality, and who is mysteriously missing.

Office of Kornblum.

The Optician, in R. S. Davis & Co.'s book store, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

Fashionable Garments.

Gentlemen in search of a first-class merchant tailoring establishment will do well to call on Mr. B. Tiegel, No. 53 Smithfield street. Mr. T. is prepared to make to order any article in the line of fashionable garments for gentlemen's wear at the lowest prices of the season, and guarantees the best satisfaction in every particular. A full line of the latest style of piece goods to select from.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the Cunard line steamer Scythia, at New York; Hamburg line steamer Wieland, at New York; French line steamer Pereire, at Plymouth; Rotterdam line steamer Aug. Andre, at Antwerp; State line steamer State of Nevada, at Glasgow; State line steamer Lord Clive, at Liverpool.

We are Selling Fine French and Bohemian

Champagne glasses worth $12 00 per dozen for.....$6 00
Champagne glasses worth $10 00 per dozen for.....$5 00
Champagne glasses worth $8 00 per dozen for.....$4 00
Champagne glasses worth $5 00 per dozen for.....$2 50
Champagne glasses worth $4 00 per dozen for.....$2 00
E. D. WEYBURN, & Co.,
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We are Selling Fine French and Bohemian

Goblets worth $12 00 per dozen for....$6 00
Goblets worth $10 00 per dozen for....$5 00
Goblets worth $8 00 per dozen for....$4 00
Goblets worth $7 00 per dozen for....$3 50
Goblets worth $5 00 per dozen for....$2 50
Goblets worth $3 00 per dozen for....$1 50
Goblets worth $2 00 per dozen for....$1 00
E. D. WEYBURN & Co.,
90 Smithfield street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Centennial Visitors

desiring first-class accommodations at moderate rates should stop at the Bingham House, corner Eleventh and Market streets, Philadelphia. Terms, $3 50 per day. One week or longer, $3 per day. Curtis Davis, proprietor.

At This Season

of the year cool comfort in wearing apparel is sought after, and those who are in need of a new suit of clothing for summer wear will do well to call on Mr. D. Koobler, No. 87 Smithfield street, and examine his stock of piece goods, which consists of all the latest and most fashionable styles, and from which he will make to order a suit of clothes, which, for a perfect fit, elegance in style and superior workmanship, cannot be excelled.

The various lake transportation companies are retrenching in every item possible, the latest being that of grain trimming. Additional hatchets are out on their steamers, and instead of the regular trimmers being engaged the crew are compelled to do the work.

Rapid transit. The engineer of a train on a certain road in Lancaster county is obliged to stop his engine at one place, let down the bars of a fence across the track to keep the cattle out, drive through, stop again and put up the bars. He is also fireman, brakeman and conductor.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Great Britain.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH—SHE WANTS A NEW EXTRADITION TREATY.

LONDON, August 15.—Parliament was prorogued at 2 o'clock this afternoon by the Royal Commission. The following is the Queen's speech read from the throne by the Lord High Chancellor:

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN:—I am happy to be able to release you from your attendance upon Parliament. My relations with all foreign powers are of a friendly character, and I look forward confidently to the maintainance of the good understanding which now prevails. The efforts in which, in common with other powers, I have made to bring about a settlement of the differences unfortunately existing between the Porte and its Christian subjects in Bosnia and Herzegovina, have been hitherto unsuccessful. The conflict begun in these provinces has been extended into Servia and Montenegro. Should a favorable opportunity present itself I shall be ready, in concert with my allies, to offer my good offices for the purpose of mediation between the contending parties, bearing in mind alike the duties imposed upon me by treaty obligations and those which arise from considerations of humanity and policy.

A difference has arisen between my Government and that of the United States as to the proper construction of an article in the treaty of the 9th of August, 1842, which relates to the mutual surrender of persons accused of certain offenses. The inconveniences to both countries which would follow a cessation of the practice of extradition are great and obvious, and I entertain the hope that new arrangements will soon be arrived at, by which the matter will be placed on a satisfactory footing.

I am deeply thankful that my dear son, the Prince of Wales, has returned in good health from his lengthened journey in India. His presence in that part of my dominions has given occasion for the expression of feelings of loyalty and devotion to the throne, which I highly value.

In pursuance of the power conferred upon me I have, by proclamation, assumed the title of Empress of India. In making as regards India, this addition to an ancient style of my crown, I have desired to record on this occasion the peculiar interest to me, and the earnest solicitude which I feel for the happiness of my Indian people. I trust that peace and order will be re-established in the Malay Peninsula, and that the rulers of the native States will cheerfully accept the recommendations and assistance of my officers for the better government of their territories.

The visit to this country of the President of the Orange Free States has resulted in a satisfactory settlement of a long contro versy which has existed with reference to the province of Griqualand, and an important advance has been made in the way toward friendly and cordial co-operation of neighboring States, which is essential to the interests of South Africa. The conference in regard to South Africa affairs, in regard to which peers have already been laid before you, is now sitting in London, and cannot fail to contribute largely to the settlement of various and important questions.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the liberal supplies you have voted for the public service. An additional outlay was required to place my army and navy upon the proper footing of efficiency, and the check which had been given to the advance of revenue by comparative stagnation of trade compelled me to propose an increase of taxation. I decline to acknowledge the readiness with which you have responded to that appeal, and at the same time assure you that no effort shall be wanting to keep the expenditure of the country within the bounds of moderation.

My Lords and Gentlemen, the act which you passed for the amendment of laws relating to merchant shipping will, I trust, promote the safety of our ships and seamen, without imposing unnecessary restrictions upon the conduct of a service on the prosperity of which our national interests in so many ways are involved. The measure making further provision respecting the elementary education of the country is one of great importance and will complete the work on which successive Parliaments for many years have been engaged, by securing due attendance at school of the children for whose benefit the means and machinery of education have been so large ly supplied.

I have observed, with much satisfaction, arrangements which you have made for maintaining and increasing the efficiency of the tribunal of ultimate appeal for the United Kingdom, by which, at some time, the Judicial Committee of Privy Council and Intermediate Court of Appeal will be improved and strengthened.

I anticipate the best results from the act providing safeguards against painful experiments upon living animals. I regret that a pressure of other business has prevented the completion of your labors upon several measures of much importance. Of forty of these are bills relating to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to the administration of prisons and the law effecting bankruptcy and contract. I trust, however, to your attention which you have given to these questions during the past session may facilitate their settlement next. In bidding you farewell, I pray the blessing of Providence may rest on your recent labors, and accompany you in the discharge of all your duties."

"SIX DAY" ROWS IN BELFAST.

BELFAST, August 15.—The Lady Day procession to-day, and the accompanying rabble, had several encounters with the crowds collected to witness it. Nine persons were sent to the hospitals. Further disturbance is apprehended to night.

GUESSES AT THE NEW CABINET.

EDINBURGH, August 15.—The *Scotsman* publishes a dispatch from London, saying that Disraeli's investure of the Privy Seal is probably only temporary, pending a reorganization of the Cabinet. It is believed the following changes will ultimately be made: Lord John Manners, present Postmaster General, will be created a peer and take the Privy Seal. Right Hon. Stephen Cave, Paymaster General, will succeed Lord Manners; Sir Charles Adderley, President of the Board of Trade, will be created a peer, and William H. Smith, one of the Joint Secretaries of the Treasury, will succeed Adderley; Sir L. Massey Lepes, Baronet, will succeed Smith as Joint Secretary; Disraeli will retain the Premiership only during the recess of Parliament, if so long. Lord Derby will then succeed to that office.

The Trouble in the East.

THE SERVIANS EVACUATE IMPORTANT POSITIONS WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT—THEIR PROSPECTS MORE GLOOMY—RELIEF SOCIETIES HAVE A QUARREL.

LONDON, August 15.—A disp